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Stuttgart Again Bombed; Time Payments Curbed; Church War Duty Cited

The World's Day—May 6, 1942

The War: RAF Raids Stuttgart Second Night

In the air: Industrial plants around Stuttgart, southeast Germany, were bombed by the RAF for the second successive night; RAF admitted loss of four bombers. London asserted that British warplanes made 175 attacks on 62 targets in Europe, the Mediterranean and Pacific war theaters during April. At Malta 247 civilians were admitted killed during April.

At sea: RAF airmen were said belatedly to have scored a hit on the Nazi battleship Tirpitz when it was in Kiel harbor prior to the transfer to Trondheim, Norway.

Russia: Germans announced communications had been re-established with long encircled Nazi force, apparently in the Staraya Russa sector.

Burma: RAF bombers attacked a convoy of Japanese barges laden with troops up the Chindwin River, Burma, while United States bombers destroyed 40 Japanese grounded planes and damaged 25 others near Rangoon.

Australia: Allied airmen renewed attacks on Lae in New Guinea and Rabaul in New Britain, damaging troopship in those waters.

Atlantic: The United States Navy announced that a medium-sized Norwegian merchant vessel had been torpedoed and sunk off the Atlantic Coast. Survivors have been landed at an East Coast port.

Washington: New Installment Buying Curb

The Federal Reserve Board, carrying out President Roosevelt's anti-inflation program, tightened restrictions on installment buying and broadened them to include all charge-account purchases. [Financial Page.]

C. E. Wilson, President of General Motors Corporation, refused to comply with a National War Labor Board order to extend for three weeks the double time provision of the corporation's expired contract with the United Automobile Workers union as hearings opened before a NWLB panel. [Page 3.]

Gasoline consumption in the East will be slashed 50 per cent below normal starting May 16, the War Production Board announced, with many motorists limited to five or six gallons a week. [Page 1.]

Reversing its previous stand, the House Military Affairs Committee voted to knock out a rider in the service pay increase bill that would have limited issuance of Army commissions to officer-trained men, except in the cases of doctors, dentists, veterinarians, and chaplains.

New England: Sewall Stresses Church's Duty

"Tremendous responsibility" of the church in helping those in armed forces to gain a foundation for better citizenship in peacetime was emphasized by Gov. Sumner Sewall of Maine. [War Activities in New England: Page 2.]

Senate confirmation of the promotion of Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews to Vice-Admiral was held up when Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine asked if he was in any way responsible for the liner Normandie fire. [Page 2.]

Head of National War Labor Board and of United States Conciliation Service are coming to Boston to give the City's new Industrial Relations Council an auspicious send-off. [Page 2.]

The 40-hour week was assailed as one cause of higher prices for civilian goods before the Boston Rotary Club by James R. Bancroft, investment counsellor. [Page 5.]

John L. Lewis' plan of organizing dairy farmers was disapproved by an American Federation of Labor leader, who said the A. F. of L. rejected it, probably before Mr. Lewis picked it up. [Page 2.]

Railroads serving Boston agreed to forego dockage and wharfage charges on ships discharging ballast. [Page 2.]

National: Grand Jury Exonerates Flynn

Edward J. Flynn, National Democratic Chairman, was exonerated of charges that New York City materials and city labor were used in paving a courtyard on his Lake Mahopac estate by a Bronx County Grand Jury after five weeks of investigation.

Far East: India Plans Mission to Moscow

An Indian delegation will leave India shortly for Moscow on a good-will mission the British Radio announced, according to CBS.

In Europe: Prisoners' Food Shipments Ready

Food shipments for British war prisoners in Hong Kong and Singapore are ready to be sailed to the Far East as soon as the Japanese Government agrees to grant them a safe passage, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden announced.

Cruiser 'Sunk' by Japanese Arrives at East Coast Port

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—The United States light cruiser Marblehead, which the Japanese have several times claimed to have sunk, has arrived at an East Coast port, the Navy announced today, badly damaged and torn by bombs but "very much afloat."

The 7,050-ton cruiser has steamed half way around the world, making a portion of the trip with its steering gear disabled and sometimes barely managing to keep afloat, to "bring her wounds of war home for healing and testify," the Navy said, "to the struggles of captain and crew to keep their badly damaged ship going, even though water at times poured like a torrent through her sides."

The epic journey of about 13,000 miles was made after the cruiser was bombed, twice hit directly and once damaged under water by a near miss, during the preliminary phases of the battle for the Dutch East Indies when the Japanese were advancing southward through Macassar Strait.

"Her's is the story of a ship that was doomed to hell," a Navy account of the voyage and fighting said, "and was brought right out of it again by a crew that doesn't know the meaning of the word 'abandon.'"

Tokyo on Madagascar: 'We Are Prophets'

By the Associated Press

New York, May 6

The Tokyo Radio, as heard by CBS, had this to say last night on the British landing at Madagascar:

"Radio Tokyo predicted it. We are great prophets."

The Christian Science Monitor Index

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15,000 Pounds of Sugar Reported by a N. J. Man

NORTH BERGEN, N. J., May 6 (AP)—A North Bergen man reported as he signed up for sugar rationing that he had 15,000 pounds of the sweetener.

Ralph Mazzei, local rationing administrator, said the man, whose name was withheld, declared he bought the sugar two years ago in anticipation of the present shortage.

Mr. Mazzei said he would ask state officials what should be done.

Weather Predictions

FAIR · WARMER · RAIN · COLDER

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

New England Reassured On Fuel Oil Cut

50 per cent reduction in deliveries called temporary measure to build up reserves.

The War Production Board's order to cut delivery of light fuel oil to New England dealers 50 per cent beginning May 15 is only a "stop gap" until reserves can be built up for this winter, Clyde G. Morrill, Executive Secretary of the Independent Oil Men's Association of New England, said today.

"New Englanders needn't get panicky over this announcement," Mr. Morrill said, "for when the cold weather sets in we hope to have built up enough fuel oil reserves to give people who heat their homes with oil 80 or 90 per cent of what they used last year. Certainly this should cause no hardship on anyone."

Mr. Morrill admitted that the light fuel oil situation is serious in New England and in order to protect the surplus on hand for use in industrial plants working on war orders the WPB deemed it necessary to cut deliveries 50 per cent.

No cut, however, has been ordered in deliveries of kerosene, known as number one oil, because so many people use this to cook with throughout the year, Mr. Morrill added.

Transportation Problem

"At the present time," he pointed out, "the railroads are hauling heavy loads of coal attempting to stock up New England with reserves enough for this winter. When this is done then more tank cars of oil will be hauled helping to build up a surplus of this fuel for those customers."

New England's oil and gasoline requirements by way of tank cars are about 1,500 tank cars a day. So far the best the railroads have done is 865 tank cars in one day.

Speaking of the gasoline situation in New England Mr. Morrill felt that from five to seven gallons a week would be about what the average motorist would get when the real rationing program gets under way May 15.

He felt, however, that allowances would be made for those entirely dependent upon automobiles to get to their work, whether it be in war industries or otherwise.

5 to 7 Gallons Seen

Officials in Washington, on the other hand, would not venture to say what the individual quota for nonessential drivers would be, but unofficial mathematicians figured there would not be more than five or six gallons a week available to

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

Corregidor and Manila Bay Forts Fall, Philippines Still Battling Japanese; Epic of U.S. Industry in War to Unfold

Nation-wide tour of all war production plants to reveal tremendous strides made.

"Production for Victory" in the United States has stepped up from the phase of tooling to mass output. Rolling back the curtain of secrecy which has guarded this unprecedented industrial effort, the National Association of Manufacturers has arranged a tour by 20 news correspondents. In collaboration with Army and Navy officers, the party will check up on progress made since the similar N. A. M. survey of June, 1941. The Christian Science Monitor's representative today outlines the trip's scope and purpose.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 6—The forges of America are today ringing with the most stupendous industrial effort the world has ever seen—or imagined.

And now this torrent of production, carefully concealed behind barbed-wire, military guards and official secrecy, is to be uncovered with the special permission of the country's war agencies.

Sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers, official body of most of American industry, 20 newspapermen are starting today on a 24-day tour of the main production centers in the eastern half of the country. We shall cover every major phase of the United States' war effort with what amounts to a virtual blow-by-blow description of the industrial war against the Axis.

Warplane plants, shipyards, gun factories, tanks, arsenals, smokeless powder plants, machine tool companies—all these and many others are being thrown open so that we may give a report to the nation on just how production stands today and how it will stand tomorrow.

Plenty to See

There'll be certain things we cannot see. There'll be more which we can see but cannot describe. But there'll be enough that we can both see and describe to permit America to judge for itself as to the basis for the new-found optimism with which President

Continued on Page 21, Column 4

Madagascar defense stiffens against British invasion — Allies report air victories.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Surrender of the four Manila Bay forts to the Japanese four months after the capture of Manila and following close on the heels of the collapse of Mandalay is another heavy blow to the prestige of the United Nations. The continuous run of failures has been relieved by increasing evidence of Allied aerial ascendancy at certain points, although the British Madagascar expedition, which otherwise showed vigor and initiative, appears to have run into initial difficulties.

The destruction of 40 Japanese planes and serious damaging of 25 others by an American bombing squad at Mingaladon, near Rangoon, though too late to save defeat in Burma, at least shows sufficient Allied domination of the air to impede the Japanese in turning their victory to account. British bombers also appear to have damaged considerably troop-laden barges heading up the Chindwin River far in the interior of Burma.

Pending more detailed information from Madagascar, it would appear that the British landing party is taking some time to cut through the jungle from Courrier Bay to the naval base of Diego Suarez a few miles away, although there were reported to be only some 5,000 French and Colonial troops to oppose them.

Assuming that the three cruisers originally reported at the island, in default of any news from them, are not actually at Madagascar, the sinking of two French light naval units in the initial fighting in the bay may be regarded as a serious loss.

The main question appears to be whether the British can take the main bases of the large island before Japanese or German expeditions have time to put in an appearance.

Meanwhile in the Australian theater Allied airmen are maintaining their ascendancy with renewed attacks on Lae in New Guinea and Rabaul on New Britain. It is significant, however, that the latest raids have been attacking troopships rather than airfields, which may indicate that Japanese troops are being assembled for a new offensive.

Madagascar

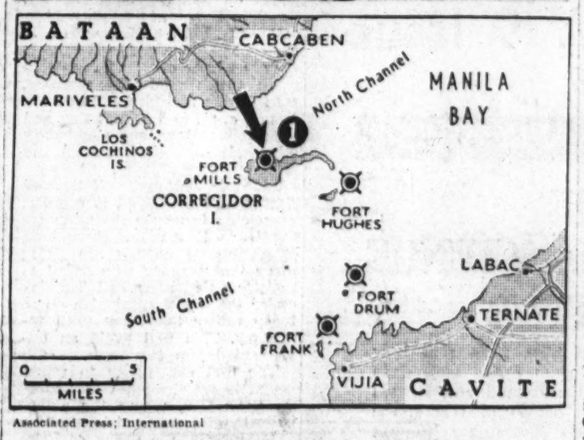
London reports the British are meeting determined resistance in Madagascar and that casualties have been "heavier."

A joint Admiralty-War Office communiqué said:

"The advance of our forces in northern Madagascar is being resisted with determination and casualties today have been heavier. Operations continue with the support of our naval aircraft."

A British Government military commentator in London said Diego Suarez and the neighboring community of Antsirana were the chief objectives of the invaders, who, he said, were making satisfactory progress although French resist-

Continued on Page 9, Column 1



Associated Press; International

Remember Corregidor!

Corregidor has fallen after an epic defense against the might of Japan. Its gallant fight against overwhelming odds illumines one of the brightest pages of American military history. Top: Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, left, who took over the command of the Philippines after Gen. Douglas MacArthur was ordered to Australia to command the forces of the United Nations in the Southwest Pacific, studies a map with his staff. Upper center: This shrapnel-marked building was the home of General and Mrs. MacArthur during their stay on Corregidor. Lower center: It was big guns like this that enabled the forts in Manila Bay to stave off the Japanese so long. This is a 12-inch disappearing rifle in action on Fort Mills. Below: The arrow shows where Japanese shock troops landed on Corregidor in the attack that preceded the final surrender of the fort. The Japanese used steel barges to ferry their troops across the narrow stretch of water separating Corregidor from the Bataan Peninsula. Even though Corregidor and the other forts in the Bay have been forced to surrender, the battle of Philippines is not over. From various sections of the islands comes word that small forces of American troops are still carrying on the fight.

Wainwright surrenders after Japanese land on isle—6,500 U. S. troops taken.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 6—Though Corregidor has fallen, the Philippine fight goes on.

Corregidor's fortress and three other islands dominating Manila Bay are today, after an unceasing 27-day assault by overwhelming man power and materiel, in the hands of the invading Japanese.

Five months after the attack on Pearl Harbor and Manila, the last garrison of American and Filipino troops—some 6,500 with an undetermined number of civilians—surrendered to the temporary conqueror, the War Department in Washington and Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in Australia, have announced.

Resistance is not ended. Persistent and harassing guerrilla warfare continues.

Terms are being negotiated covering the capitulation of the men of Corregidor whom President Roosevelt described as "the living symbols of our war aims and the guarantee of victory—brave and dogged defenders vastly outnumbered, admittedly weary and at the end of their available resources."

Time Most Important

But of even greater importance, it is pointed out, is the time gained for preparation and production of the vast volume of war material in the United States during the months that these brave defenders fought their glorious battle to delay the Japanese.

The crushing of Bataan and now the final and successful blow at Corregidor constitute a significant strategic victory for the enemy, but it would have been vastly more valuable two months ago, three months ago—the deadline when military judgment said the Philippines would be expected to fall.

They didn't fall three months ago. They didn't fall two months ago. And it is for this reason that it can be said that the garrisons on Corregidor and her sister forts have carried out their assignment—unyielding, last-ditch resistance and infliction of the greatest possible toll upon the enemy.

"The defenders did their job and did it well," one military official declared. "The Japanese have paid a high price to control Manila Bay."

But they still do not have unmolested control of the Philippines.

Both American and Filipino officers are directing guerrilla warfare and both American and Filipino soldiers are fighting it.

Weapon of Starvation

The weapon of starvation which the Japanese have employed in their seige of Bataan and Corregidor will not be an effective weapon against the guerrillas. They can live on the country; they will be fed and sheltered by Filipino sympathizers.

To hunt them down, surround, and defeat them is not an easy or inviting task. To end such resistance the Japanese will have to invade some 7,000 islands, most of which are not even named, and to control the coasts the Japanese

Continued on Page 21, Column 7

Text of communiqué on Philippines: Page 8.

Corregidor's one weakness: Lack of air defense: Page 8.

Australia Waits and Watches For Next Thrust by Japanese

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, May 6—For Australia and for the American forces here these days are a period of suspense, like those that England and France endured after the fall of Poland in September, 1939, when an enemy attack is fully expected somewhere, but there is no clear public knowledge of what may happen.

It is a feeling of expectancy which Canberra fosters as an antidote to the complacent tendency which developed when the Japanese turned toward Burma after the fall of Java instead of coming this way.

The Government spokesmen and press are daily warning the people that an attack is possible any moment at almost any point around the huge periphery of Australia, or against its vital supply lines.

The fact is that so far as is known the enemy still has both the military initiative and sufficient war facilities to exercise it along several different lines. But even that much is not too sure. It is possible that the enemy is exhausted and needs a recuperative period.

Japan's Next Move

After wiping up the Philippines and Malaya, the Japanese turned immediately to the Burma Road, as it looks now, primarily to bottle up China and cut its main supply line to the outside world.

That job is finished now and troops presumably can be released both from that front and the Philippine front or, at least, Japan itself needs no longer send heavy supply streams to those areas, but instead can move further supplies to other fronts.

Unless one can assume—which certainly is unsafe—that Japan needs a breathing spell, this would appear to mean a new offensive on a new front. The latest news from India might make that country appear in Tokyo's eyes like a ripe plum. American reinforcements in Australia are certain to have given this continent the character of a major threat to Japan.

Last Saturday and Sunday, Allied attacks were reported on enemy transports in Rabaul Harbor, whereas previously most of the Allied air attacks have been reported as directed against airdromes.

The enemy still has several cleaning-up jobs on his hands which may be bothering him slightly. Reports of further enemy landings on Mindanao in the Philippines shows even with the fall of Corregidor, he is still some distance from the complete conquest of the islands, while there is reported to be still some guerilla opposition in Java, Sumatra, and other Netherlands islands.

Indian Ocean Front

Details of these Dutch activities cannot be obtained. If communication still exists, details are being carefully guarded as a protection for the forces still holding out. All that we are sure of is that some Dutch units still are carrying on but where and how effectively is unknown here.

Another front blanketed with

Continued on Page 21, Column 3

Capture of Gallant Soldiers Big U. S. Loss at Corregidor

By Walter Robb

Former Philippine Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif., May 6—The loss of Corregidor stems directly from the loss of the Bataan Peninsula on April 9. Having Bataan Peninsula, Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita could set up nine-inch guns behind the crown of Mariveles Mountain and lob shells over on Corregidor with impunity. Maj. Gen. George I. Moore was not able to blast out these fatal emplacements and the emplacements, therefore, served in lieu of a victorious Japanese fleet to hammer to uselessness our larger batteries on Corregidor and enabled troop convoys to approach the island in force.

General Moores responsibility was the command of the coast artillery. Lieut. Gen. Jonathan Wainright was over him with mixed forces. More accurate than a roll call is the fact we surrendered at Corregidor 2,000 or 3,000 of our best Marines, all our Coast Artil- units practiced under fire, and our star Coast Artillery commander, in addition to General Wainwright and his heroic remnant of troops from the peninsula.

The steep shores of Corregilor were not easily pregnable to infiltrators. Japanese landings there involved men in force. Parachutists would be cut down to a man. It was a job for landing parties who could expect to lose 6 to 8 men out of 10, getting ashore, and it probably was in this action that General Wainwright's troops, marines and sailors included, took the brunt

Continued on Page 21, Column 5

Patriot Day Observance Held On Corregidor

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—Fighting men from Massachusetts on Corregidor recently observed Patriots' Day, the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, the War Department stated today in a delayed report from the fortress.

The Massachusetts men held an informal meeting, with Brig. Gen. Charles C. Drake of Brockton presiding.

Among those attending were Col. Frederick A. Ward, Quincy; Col. Thomas W. Doyle, Lowell; Col. Chester H. Elmes, Concord; Col. Francis S. Conaty, Taunton; Maj. Joseph J. Hughes, Mattapan; Capt. Harry W. Schenck, West Roxbury; Capt. Albert C. Darcy, Jr., Somerville; Capt. Walter A. White, Everett; Chief Warrant Officer Raymond Morgan, South Weymouth, Master Sergeant Harry E. Morrison, Forge Village; Technical Sergeant Maurice J. Bracken, Marlboro, and Technical Sergeant Robert Doyle, Dorchester.

The Army Nurse Corps was represented by Lieutenants Florence MacDonald, Brockton; Catherine M. Acorn, Belmont; Rita George Palmer, Brookline; Letha McHale, Haverhill, and Helen Mary Cassiani, Bridgewater.

Maine Governor Stresses Church Responsibility in Helping Men in Service

New England Reassured On Fuel Oil Cut

Continued from Page 1

each motorist when the card rationing plan goes into effect May 15 in 17 Eastern States.

Earlier estimates of 2½ to five gallons weekly were challenged by Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes, as too low. The average motorist's consumption in normal times is between 12 and 15 gallons.

The 50 per cent cut in gasoline deliveries to retailers will supplant the 33⅓ cut now in effect.

The Petroleum Industry's War Council meeting in Washington yesterday indicated that in making recommendations for fuel oil allotments to the East Coast next winter, it is counting on conversion of 10 per cent of all East Coast domestic fuel oil burners to coal.

Price Increase Sought

A movement was started today among Massachusetts gasoline retailers to petition the Office of Price Administration for a three cent a gallon increase in gasoline prices to counteract the decrease in dealer revenue when gasoline supplies are cut 50 per cent on May 16.

Frederick H. Moore, Executive Secretary of the Retail Gasoline Dealers Association of Massachusetts, started the drive among the 8,000 gasoline station owners in Massachusetts. Previously Mr. Moore ha dbeen seeking a one and one half cent increase but boosted his goal when the 50 per cent curtailment order came through.

Under Mr. Moore's plan the three cent increase would go to the retail dealer. He explained that all recent price increases had benefited only the wholesaler.

Plates Returned

Tire and gasoline shortages, and other factors, are forcing a growing number of Massachusetts' car owners to cancel their 1942 registration.

Up to May 1 a total of 31,745 sets of 1942 plates have been returned to the State Registry of Motor Venicles, 12,661 more than during the same period last year, Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, reported today.

By a Staff Photographer

Just Right for a Batch of 'Greens'

Dots of brilliant yellow pepper many a lawn right now as the golden dandelion bursts into bloom. Right now is the time to remove the plants from the lawn, before the blossoms go to seed, and spread. The plants are excellent eating to many persons—slightly stronger than spinach—but tasty just the same. James Gibson and William Wildes are shown gathering a bagful in the Fenway alongside Muddy River.

Rear Admiral Andrews Promotion Held Up

Church's Responsibility—Declaring that the church has a "tremendous responsibility" in helping the American boys now fighting for their country to make of their war experiences a foundation for better citizenship in peacetime, Gov. Sumner Sewall, of Maine, addressed the State's Congregational-Christian Conference at Fryeburg, last night.

"We must give them (the fighting men) an abounding faith by making them sound in body, mind and spirit. It is a tremendous responsibility of the church. It means sacrifice—a Christian fight, well fought," he said.

Julius S. Bixler, president-elect of Colby College, discussing "democratic priorities in education," expressed belief that "we are too quick to view with alarm what we call the colleges' trend to get away from religion."

Religion is embodied in good citizenship, he asserted, and in creating democratic environment, the colleges make use of one of the best devices for moral instincts.

Andrews Promotion Delayed—Confirmation of the promotion of Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews to the rank of Vice-Admiral was held up by the Senate Naval Affairs Committee in Washington after Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine raised the question of placing responsibility for the fire which gutted the former French liner Normandie at her New York berth.

Admiral Andrews has been placed in command of the Atlantic sea frontier, from the Canadian border to Savannah, Ga.

Senator Brewster said that the question of sea defense was of

War Activities in New England

so much concern in New England that he preferred to await secret testimony from Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox before further considering the presidential nomination.

Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee, said that three investigations—by the Senate and House Naval Committees and by the Navy itself—did not show any neglect of duty by the Admiral, who commanded the Naval district at New York when the Normandie burned.

Senator Scott W. Lucas (D) of Illinois said that "somebody should bear the responsibility. Apparently there's divided authority. It's pretty much like Pearl Harbor, it seems to me."

The committee also decided, as a matter of routine, to hold up consideration of Rear Admiral J. W. Greenslade's promotion to Vice Admiral. Admiral Greenslade commands the western sea frontier, with headquarters at San Francisco.

Civilian Boards Abolished—Representative W. J. Fitzgerald (D) of Connecticut said in Washington today the War Department had informed the House Military Affairs Committee that all citizens boards, which formerly advised the army in matters of civilian commissions, had been abolished.

Connecticut's Gov. Robert A. Hurley last week protested to President Roosevelt against the existence of these advisory citizen groups.

"I understand they have been abolished all over the country," Mr. Fitzgerald, a Military Affairs Committeeman, told an interviewer. "I am glad it has been done," he continued, "because there were abuses creeping in. It is much better that the Army do the job." He said the civilian advisory groups were open to the temptation of suggesting friends and relatives for Army commissions.

The Military Affairs Committee yesterday reversed a Congressional move to prohibit civilian commissioning and approved instead a provision requiring the Secretary of War to report to Congress every 60 days the name, age, residence and qualifications of the appointees.

Marine Corps Requirements—Several changes in enlistment requirements have been made by the U. S. Marine Corps, according to announcement from Col. Frank Halford, Director of the Division of Recruiting. Men up to and including 33 years of age will be accepted now if physically fit for combat duty. Previously, the top age was 30.

An inch also has been added to the maximum height and an inch taken off the minimum, the new maximum and minimum now being 75 inches and 63 inches, respectively. Weight requirements also have been liberalized.

Air Transport Specialists—Navy billets are waiting for a limited number of men trained in various phases of scheduled air transport work. A new division of the "Specialist" rating, to be designated by the letter "V," has been established for transport airmen, and men who are qualified may enlist in petty officer or chief petty officer ratings, depending upon their experience.

By a Staff Photographer

Newsboys' Salvage 'Firm's' Receipts

Allen MacLeod, member of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, bringing waste paper to "The Salvage Company," organized by the boys at their club headquarters in Somerset Street, Boston.

Rails Serving Boston Drop Dockage and Ballast Charges

Railroads serving the Port of Boston agreed today to gorego dockage and wharfage charges on ships discharging ballast in order to place the City on an equal competitive basis with Philadelphia and Baltimore, it was announced today.

William H. Day, of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who is Chairman of a special Mayor's Railroad Committee, stated that the three railroads would no longer levy a dockage charge of 10 cents a ton, and a wharfage charge of 27½ cents a ton on ballast in ships unloaded at railroad piers.

Lend-Lease vessels coming to America are often loaded with ballast, such as sand, rather than a saleable cargo. The ballast must be unloaded and disposed of. The railroads have previously charged the shipowners for the privilege of using the piers, which belong to the railroas, during the process of unloading. The dockage and wharfage charges on ballast discharged sometimes total as much as $600 for a single ship.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin praised the railroads for their concession today, and pointed out that their action would help to make Boston as attractive a Port as there is along the North Atlantic seaboard.

Mr. Day's Committee was a subcommittee of the Mayor's Port Advancement group. Last week, another subcommittee, that concerned with labor, secured permission of longshoremen for round-the-clock unloading operations.

The three railroads concerned are the Boston & Maine, the Boston & Albany, and the New York, New Haven, and Hartford.

Ration Books Go to Grocer As Sugar System Starts

Sugar rationing is today in full swing, as more than half the nation's population possesses War Ration Book One necessary to buy sugar and the other half is scheduled to register by tomorrow night.

In New England, and especially Massachusetts, the registration work is being accomplished with planned speed. Of Massachusetts' more than 4,000,000 residents, 2,400,000, or 56 per cent, obtained ration books during the first two registration days.

As sugar sales were resumed, housewives found that they must take their ration books to their grocer and detach, before him, one stamp from each of their family unit books to buy one pound of sugar per person for the period May 6 to 16. One pound every two weeks is the individual allotment until June 27, when the amount may be revised by Federal authorities in line with the sugar supply situation.

Each stamp is good only for a specified two-week period. If not used within that period the stamp is invalid. The individual consumer should destroy invalid stamps, Kenneth B. Backman, New England Regional Director of the Office of Price Administration, asserted.

Illegal use of stamps makes the user liable to a maximum penalty of 10 years' imprisonment and $10,000 fine. While the opportunity for "black market" activities, such as have been reported in European countries may be wide, Federal officials are watching carefully for violators. However, they believe that honesty on the part of the consumer and the retailer is general and look for little trouble.

At the same time officials appealed to consumers not to purchase more sugar than they need.

Registration in Boston yesterday reached a high peak. A total of 284,405 persons were registered as compared to 203,889 on the first day. Dennis C. Haley, Assistant Superintendent of Boston Public Schools and in charge of registration in Suffolk County, reported.

In Suffolk County 63 per cent of the population received ration books on Monday and Tuesday. Franklin County, in western Massachusetts, led the State with a 70 per cent registration. In Worcester County 67 per cent had registered when work resumed this morning.

In Boston registration hours are from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. today and tomorrow at high and elementary schools. In some other communities the hours vary slightly.

Today in Boston the N through T group are scheduled to register. Tomorrow has been set aside for the U to Z section. Throughout Massachusetts appeals are being made that persons who failed to register on Monday and Tuesday under the alphabetical plan do so today rather than wait until tomorrow. This will avoid an unwarranted jam tomorrow.

The first community to report complete registration was Bourne on Cape Cod, where the alphabetical system was not invoked.

Meanwhile, the Office of Price Administration made a new plea for all persons to register for War Ration Book One whether or not they have to buy sugar. The Office pointed out that the book "may be used for other rationing purposes later."

During yesterday's session Mrs. Sherman L. Miles, wife of Major General Miles, Commander of the First Corps Area, registered at the Peter Faneuil School, West End, where she commended the efficiency of the teacher-registrars.

Sugar on Hand

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 6 (AP)—Rationing Director Raymond T. Adams said that a registrant declaring 20 pounds of the sweetening on hand for two members of a household would not be entitled to a rationing book until a lapse of 20 weeks, under regulations allowing one half pound to each per week.

A. F. of L. Turned Down Idea Of Organizing Dairy Farmers

The American Federation of Labor turned down the idea of organizing dairy farmers into labor unions apparently before it was offered to John L. Lewis, who is now making a national dairy farm campaign. The A. F. of L. declined because it would not try to organize employers and employees into the same union.

This bit of history of the dealings of organized labor with agriculture was disclosed here today by John J. Murphy, New England Representative of the A. F. of L.

The direct hook-up of dairy farmers with the union of coal miners captained by Mr. Lewis originated in Michigan. This state has peculiarly felt the impact of Mr. Lewis as an organizer, beginning with the sit-down strikes and followed by the unionization of the automobile industry.

Met Committee

"A year ago last March when I was in Michigan working on the organization of the Ford Motor Company," Mr. Murphy related, "a committee of the dairy farmers waited on me at the Wolverine Hotel in Detroit, together with a representative of the teamsters' organization, and requested that the A. F. of L. charter the dairy farmers' group."

Mr. Murphy was then directing the A. F. of L. campaign to organize the Ford workers prior to a Labor Board election in the home plant, which the rival auto workers' union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations won.

"I refused to back their request for a charter," continued Mr. Murphy, "on the ground that we could not represent both the employer and the employee at the same time.

Green Agreed

"The dairy farmer group which came to me included both the dairy farmers and the hired help—both the employer and the employee.

"I cited the case of an attorney going to court to represent the defendant and also the person who caused the defendant to be brought before the court. It would be impossible to have an attorney appear for both and be fair to both.

"Within a day or so I took the question up with William Green, President of the A. F. of L. President Green agreed with me that it was impossible to represent both the employer and the employee groups.

"Therefore we did not issue a charter to them.

"Later John L. Lewis began his drive among the dairy farmers in Michigan, and I assume that when we refused to take them, they went with him."

The A. F. of L. believes in sticking to the organization of employees and not in trying to represent the employer group also, Mr. Murphy added. He repeated that the A. F. of L. would not agree to carry on any organizing campaign where the employers were going to be included with the employees.

"I disapprove very definitely," he concluded, "of John L. Lewis trying to organize the dairy farmers of New England under these conditions."

Lawrence Relief Chief Is Convicted

SALEM, Mass., May 6 (AP)—Robert M. Dowe, Soldiers' Relief Commissioner for Lawrence, was found guilty yesterday by a jury on a charge of conspiring to obtain money through the sale of merchandise to recipients of aid. Mr. Dowe will be sentenced Friday.

Cornelius J. Roche, Lawrence Alderman, and his son, Joseph, pleaded guilty to conspiracy to defraud the city of labor and services of city employees. Their cases were continued to June 9 for disposition.

The elder Roche and Horace Coco pleaded guilty to the same type of conspiracy and prosecution of the charge was suspended. Mr. Roche also pleaded guilty to soliciting political contributions from city employees and to accepting a bonus, but prosecution was suspended.

Mr. Coco and Dominic Daigle pleaded guilty to perjury before the grand jury and were placed on probation for a year.

Price Ceiling Meeting

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—Representatives of the Office of Price Administration and manufacturers of rubber products will discuss the recent price ceiling order in Boston on May 8.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR WARMER RAIN COLDER
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Not quite so cool tonight as last night. Light to gentle winds.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Vermont: Not quite so cool tonight except in extreme southeastern portions. Occasional light rains beginning in west portions before daybreak.

Maine, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island: Not quite so cool tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No Small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 4:55 p. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Thursday, 5:15 a. m.; height 10.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:15 p. m.

Industrial Relations Council Starts in Boston

Boston's new venture into industrial peace, the Industrial Relations Council, announced today that it had completed its organization period, opened headquarters, and was adjusting disputes.

To signalize the opening of its career, the Council reported that the two leading national officials in the field of labor adjustments—William H. Davis, Chairman of the National War Labor Board, and Dr. John R. Steelman, Director of the Conciliation Service of the United States Department of Labor—would speak here May 15.

They will address a dinner meeting of the Council at the Hotel Touraine.

Headquarters have been set up at the Parker House. More than 50,000 employees are already covered by company memberships in the Council, it is reported. Within the next two months, 150 firms are expected in the enrollment.

Three strikes have already been headed off.

The organization is pictured by its sponsors as the only one of its precise kind in the United States. It is designed to bring together spokesmen of industry, organized labor and the public, so that through better understanding and teamwork disputes of the participating companies and unions can be satisfactorily worked out.

Today's outline of the Council and its field says:

"A substantial cross section of Boston's industry, including both management and labor, is embarking on an experiment which should be a major contribution to the betterment of labor relations throughout the Metropolitan Area and not only step up output during the war period but lay an enduring foundation for a permanent organization for the important post-war years.

"Being a joint organization of Labor and Management, union participation and membership is basically necessary. Progressive Labor leaders of both the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. are actively co-operating in the work of the Council, being equally represented with Management on the Executive Committee and on other committees. Many of the larger A. F. of L. and C. I. O. Unions have become affiliated wtih the Council membership.

"The Council is an association of organizations rather than of individuals; companies and unions hold membership and are represented by duly appointed executives. Nominal dues paid by its Labor and Management members take care of the small but necessary expense item.

"Recognizing the fact that all labor problems will not be settled through conciliatory methods, the Council is establishing a panel of arbitrators composed of outstanding men throughout the Metropolitan Area.

"It is not the intention or purpose of the Industrial Relations Council to duplicate existing government agencies. It is the intention of the Council, working solely among its own members, to seek a settlement either by conciliation or arbitration and thereby lessen the strain on regular government services."

The representatives of the public on the conciliation committee are Prof. Sumner H. Slichter of Harvard, one of the outstanding labor economists of the country, and Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, who is the committee chairman.

Frederick W. Bliss of the General Electric Company is chairman of the Executive Committee, and Prof. Richard P. Doherty of the B. U. Graduate School is Executive Secretary.

Hooding of Street Lights Due In Boston 'Within Few Days'

Boston's dimout will be made complete "within a few days" by the hooding of 18,000 street lights or the application of black paint, John J. Walsh, Executive Director of the City Committee on Public Safety, said today.

Observers who had complained of the existence of a sky glow over the Hub in the face of the Army's coastal dimout order had attributed the glow to the street lights which as yet remain on and unshaded at night.

Rumors that the coastal dimout belt would be widened from three to 15 miles along the New England shore line were denied today by spokesmen for the Army and oy Maj. Gen. Daniel H. Needham, director of the Protection Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

Army spokesmen pointed out that "in isolated instances" there may be lights ordered shaded as far as 15 miles inland, but that a 15-mile wide belt was not contemplated.

General Needham said that if sky glow is not cut down satisfactorily, "we shall go further inland in some places," but added that further action awaited results of tests being conducted by the Army nightly.

Hooding of street lights is progressing at several points along the Massachusetts shore. In Danvers, experiments are being made with newly invented fluorescent paint which has been placed on approximately a dozen street lights at the center of the town. John V. Baketel, Executive Secretary of Region 4 (the northeast corner of the State) said he had observed the effect of the paint, combined with street light dimming, and that it was "remarkable."

In Gloucester, where some criticism of automobile headlights, house windows, and street lights has been voiced, steps have been taken to dim out completely. William Moore, City Defense Council head, said.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tomorrow

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Book Illustrations" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion conducted by Miss Maginnis of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Lecture at the Jordan Marsh Department Store. Mrs. D. Loomer, home demonstration agent from Plymouth Company, will speak on "Canning Plans and Equipment for Summer." This is the fourth in a series of lectures on War Gardens and is open without charge to the public at 2 o'clock.

Amusement Timetable: Page 11.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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"IRELAND COULD UNITE THE ALLIES"

An Arresting Article in the MAY 9 Issue of THE WEEKLY MAGAZINE SECTION

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Danish-American, Hans Gluckstadt, tells how the reconciliation of his country and Iceland in 1917 furnishes a model for Ireland and Britain today. Then, in the midst of World War I, the agreement on Iceland's full sovereignty brought harmony and reunion; and Mr. Gluckstadt feels that the same solution would unite all of Ireland and Britain, and weld a formidable power for United Nations war effort against the Axis. Readers of The Christian Science Monitor should not miss this illuminating article, nor fail to tell their friends about it. Extra copies may be ordered by using the coupon below.

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International Co-operation Sought by D. A. R. Speakers

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 6—Turning from their traditional and continuing interest in the American past, the Daughters of the American Revolution in annual congress here listened intently to straight-from-the-shoulder addresses by the Chinese Consul General Dr. Chang-Lok Chen; by Boyd Fisher, of the United States Treasury Department, and others, who stressed the need for international co-operation.

The Chinese visitor's frankness and humor won the big audience. He told of his unsuccessful efforts to persuade members of the United States congress, before the assault on Pearl Harbor, that it was unwise to continue to supply Japan and buy its goods. Failing to awaken the representatives of the American people to the nature of the struggle, said the Consul General, the Chinese could only hope that the Japanese would do it for them. And they did. The attack on Pearl Harbor accomplished what Chinese diplomats failed to do.

If the United Nations trust each other and work together victory is certain, in this speaker's opinion. But after victory, he said, there must be a just peace.

"I hope in this peace conference America shall not walk out again," he said.

Audience Not "Snooty"

Dr. Chang-Lok Chen's skillful use of American slang delighted the audience. There was hearty laugher when he dismissed Japan's claim of Asia for the Asiatics as "baloney," and real hilarity when he confided that someone had advised him to be careful of his speech to the D. A. R. "because they're pretty snooty."

The Assembly is indeed dignified in its ceremonials, and the evening sessions are formal. But there is much gaiety, too. Last night Edith Mason of the Chicago Opera presented a program to the accompaniment of the members of the Woman's Symphony Orchestra.

The morning sessions are giving major attention to the sale of Victory Bonds, led by Mrs. Russell William Magna. Her first appeal, yesterday morning, resulted in pledges of $106,000. She continues her bond-selling activities through the congress, starting the organization well on its road to its goal of every member a bond buyer.

Introducing the bond sale, Mr. Fisher took the nation to task for its foreign policy before entering the war. "We were less concerned for democracy in the abstract than for business in the concrete," he said. But finally this country awakened. "We now see clearly," he said, "that the bombs dropped on Pearl Harbor were an attack upon something dearer to us than our comfort."

The Congress gives members an opportunity to review the work of the order during the past year. The report of the President General, Mrs. William H. Pouch, presented pictures of varied activities—here, at Washington headquarters, members at work in the war Relief Service Work Center, in space cleared in the Museum, gathering bundles for Americans, books for merchant marines, making clothing for the Red Cross and so on.

In various places, D. A. R. and Red Cross units have set up recreational rooms in towns where soldiers stop en route to camps, and members often take the men home to dinner. Then there are scholarships and financial support to the schools. The D. A. R. sponsors a special radio program, "Heirs to Liberty"; occupational therapy in the government hospital at Ellis Island; a fund for crippled children; work for Negro children in many chapters; a neighborhood center in Los Angeles for 29 nationalities. Children in England and China and other war-torn lands are not forgotten, either. D. A. R. projects reach out to provide them with recreation and food.

At the same time, the historical work of the organization has been kept up, other reports showed. The task of collecting "unpublished pioneer narratives" continues. The project of marking historical spots has been carried out on a substantial scale. Historical scrapbooks were compiled, about 600 of them. Minnesota was judged to have the best of them all, with Illinois and Colorado following. Essay contests were held to encourage young persons to study historical subjects, and 1,025 awards were made.

This work will continue, but the major emphasis of the organization will be placed on war service.

"It is not only that we pledge our services," said Mrs. Pouch. "We have done that in every emergency. But we are organized in such a manner that we can act on a moment's notice in any emergency. We shall not fall our country in this hour of world tumult."

Appreciating U. S. Democracy

James Montgomery Flagg, Artist, from Appreciate America, Inc.

Unity of Purposes Stressed in War Effort

As a contribution to the work of Appreciate America, Inc.—a nonprofit, nonsectarian, patriotic organization devoted to the improvement of wartime morale in the United States—James Montgomery Flagg donated this poster.

The reader will note that "Uncle's" determined countenance is that of Mr. Flagg, for the artist used his own face as a model with the aid of mirrors.

The original of the new Flagg poster eventually will be placed in the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library at Hyde Park.

Spokesmen for the national patriotic organization, which has headquarters in Chicago, is Prof. Paul Douglas of the University of Chicago, economist and liberal leader. The organization hopes its work will lead to a fuller understanding of the blessings of American democracy.

Murray Says Lewis Failed to Keep Pledge

PITTSBURGH, May 5 (AP)—Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, openly charges his former chieftain, John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, with failure to give him the support in the C. I. O. which Mr. Lewis once pledged.

The charge was delivered yesterday during a 90-minute address to a tense audience of 700 delegates attending the opening session of the Pennsylvania Industrial Council (C. I. O.) representing some 500,000 members.

As Mr. Murray left the convention hall, he saw John J. O'Leary, member of the Miners' International Board and close friend of John L. Lewis, shoved about during a brief flurry that barely ruffled the meeting.

Mr. O'Leary and Mr. Murray exchanged greetings at the door and Mr. Murray demanded to know if Mr. O'Leary had told a check weighman at the Vesta No. 4 mine of the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation that "you fellows had better quit working for Murray or you'll all get fired by John L. Lewis."

Mr. Murray had charged Mr. Lewis and his friends with a "back-biting" campaign, in his speech.

Mr. O'Leary said he emphatically denied having made any such remark and that "some fellows at the door, I believe they were organizers of the Steel Workers Union," started pushing and shoving him.

"But Pat Fagan quickly restored order and no damage was done," said Mr. O'Leary.

Mr. Fagan is President of District 4, U. M. W., which Mr. O'Leary represents on the International Board of the Union. Mr. O'Leary has been mentioned repeatedly in labor circles as the man being groomed by Mr. Lewis to succeed Mr. Murray as Vice-President of the miners organization. The miners pay Mr. Murray the only salary he draws, although he heads the C. I. O. and the steel workers organizing committee.

Mr. O'Leary told newsmen he never had made any statement about being a candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

Introduced by State C. I. O. President John A. Phillips as the "outstanding citizen of America," Mr. Murray said he had "never known an organization which has made greater contribution to the welfare of humanity than the C. I. O. I know those things because I travel . . . meet people . . . talk to people. My time is not devoted exclusively to sitting around offices in the city of Washington."

Asserting that he was "beseeched, I was asked, I was pleaded with to become president (of the C. I. O.)," Mr. Murray said:

"I acquired the office, knowing in my heart of hearts that many of the organizations and many of the men affiliated with the C. I. O. did not want me. . . . I knew it then and I know it more today.

"As president, giving such service as I can, I have always expected, although I can't say I always have received, the same degree of loyalty other officers got from me. I was told—and 600 C. I. O. delegates heard it—that 'right or wrong, you have my support.'

"I have not received that support and whilst I have not, I'm not going to beef about it particularly—I'm going to keep fighting and fighting."

A C. I. O. spokesman said Mr. Lewis uttered the "right or wrong" statement which Mr. Murray quoted at a state C. I. O. convention dinner in Harrisburg honoring Mr. Murray following his ascendancy to the C. I. O. Presidency.

Racketeering Hit

SCRANTON, Pa., May 6 (AP)—Attorney General Francis Biddle asserted yesterday that while organized labor must clean its house of any "racketeering leaders" if it wished to retain public confidence, it also must assume a more creative role in the life of the nation.

"It must deal in the future, not in the narrow concept of higher wages and shorter hours," he said in a message read to the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor in his absence by James L. McDevitt, President of the Federation.

The labor movement, the message went on, "must consider economic education of its members, emphasis on greater production rather than limited production, and determination to break down social barriers."

Mr. Biddle warned that while the rank and file of the movement "is solid and honest," as long as "there are leaders whose integrity is questioned, unionism generally will be in danger."

Union Head in G. M. Dispute Resists Public Panel Hearing

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—R. J. Thomas, President of the United Auto Workers, of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, today opposed a proposal of the General Motors Corporation that the public be admitted to the hearings by a panel of the National War Labor Board on a contract renewal controversy involving wage increases.

Also at issue and opposed by the Corporation is an order by the Board for a temporary extension of the current contract requiring payment of double time for Sunday and holiday work.

Mr. Thomas said public hearings before the War Labor Board itself would be agreeable.

"Why slap a different procedure on this," Mr. Thomas commented as he entered the hearing room. Hearings before Board panels have been closed to the public in the past and conferees have been asked to pledge not to reveal the progress being made. He said his position was not in conflict with that of Walter Reuther, a Union official, who said last March that open hearings before the board would be agreeable to the union.

"It would make a three ring circus out of it," Mr. Thomas added. "We want to negotiate a contract."

C. E. Wilson, President of General Motors, announced last night that "we protest and do not agree to comply with" the Board's interim order directing a three-week extension of the Corporation's contract with the Union, which expired on April 28 and which provided for Sunday double time.

Asserting that the order to continue double time payments between April 28 and May 18 was based on "ex parte consideration of this matter by the WLB," Mr. Wilson said:

"Our case involves many other issues, and an attempt to settle any of them in advance we consider prejudicial."

He added:

"Our fair and practical offer to the Union, a copy of which was sent to the Board, provided an adequate method for handling this and all other economic considerations. This offer provided for retroactive adjustment to April 28 . . . of all economic issues, including double time pay, if any, when the dispute is finally settled."

Reply by Board Head

William H. Davis, Chairman, denying that the directive was based on ex parte (one-sided) consideration, replied that the Labor Board would be "glad to consider a request by the parties" that this point be made the first order of discussion when the hearings begin today and added:

"In view of all the circumstances, it was the unanimous opinion of the Board that the most reasonable interim way to settle this matter was to extend the terms of the whole agreement. . . .

"In the meantime the order of the Board must stand and we request your compliance therewith."

To that, Mr. Wilson replied: "Regarding continuing double-time pay for Sunday—we agree to make this issue the first subject of discussion when the hearings begin."

The General Motors dispute recently superseded "Little Steel" as the Board's biggest case, in point of numbers involved. About 200,000 workers in 85 plants are affected. The principal demands are identical—$1 a day wage increase and union security. The basic wage in steel is $5.80 per day. In G. M. it is $6.80 after six months' employment.

Members of the panel are: Fowler V. Harper, Indiana University law professor; Wilbur Doran, Vice-President of Metropolitan Edison Company, Reading, Pa., and Patrick Fagan, district 5 President of the United Mine Workers, Pittsburgh.

Higher Pay Denied

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—In a major wage case involving Detroit building trades unions, the War Production Board ruled yesterday against increases for 14 higher-paid crafts but granted raises to 10 crafts receiving lower wages.

The Arbitration Board set up under WPB's building trades stabilization agreement handed down a unanimous decision high-lighted by the declaration that "there should be no attempt to alter the wage scales more than to stabilize them and to bring into line some wage scales that seemed definitely out of line."

Seventeen building trades unions involved in the case all had asked considerably higher wages.

One of the employer associations involved in the long-standing dispute, the Greater Detroit Tile Contractors Associations, was rebuked by the Board of Review of WPB's labor production division for failing to appear at the hearing.

"Such flouting of a board of Arbitration is inexcusable in such circumstances and the Board feels justified in making a decision even though the employers were not heard, because of their default," the decision said.

Seamen's Wages Protected

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—The War Shipping Administration, which took over the Nation's merchant fleet, has agreed to assume all employer obligations of the existing wage contracts with four major seamen's unions, an authoritative source disclosed.

A memorandum signed by representatives of the administration and the unions continues in full force and effect all terms of the contracts for the duration of the war.

In addition, it was said, the unions waived the right to strike and agreed that disputes otherwise unsettled would be referred to the U. S. Conciliation Service. Peacetime practices of crew meetings and committee meetings aboard ship will be abandoned for the duration and grievances developing at sea will be discussed only at the end of the voyage.

The unions which signed the memorandum are: The Sailors' Union of the Pacific (A. F. of L.), the Cooks and Stewards', a West Coast C. I. O. union, the Firemen's Union, a West Coast independent organization, and the Seafarers' International Union, an East Coast A. F. of L. organization. They claim to represent a majority of American merchant seamen.

Informed sources said negotiations with the licensed officers and other unions, including the C. I. O. National Maritime Union, were in progress and that the agreements with the first four probably would set the basic pattern for the others.

The board consists of Capt. Edward Macaulay, Dr. John R. Steelman, and Dr. Graham of the War Labor Board. Captain Macaulay, it was understood, was designated by the War Shipping Administration to take charge of its labor relations and negotiated the memorandum with the seamen's unions.

Axis Submarine Caught in Darkness Sent to Bottom by Old Four-Stacker

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP)—"The debris in the water left no doubt that the sub had gone straight to the bottom—and for good."

And so, the Third Naval District disclosed today, another Axis undersea raider was eliminated by the Atlantic Patrol. The job was done by an old four-stack destroyer.

This story, told by an officer aboard the destroyer, was formally released by the Naval District:

It was in the middle of the first watch, between 2 a. m. and 3 a. m. The destroyer was sliding quietly along through calm blackness. On deck no lights were showing. Below, the blue battle lights were somber pin-points. No signs of life were visible, but silent officers and men were at every station.

Suddenly, a low, dark shape loomed up ahead. At the same moment the destroyer's spotlight stabbed out and revealed a submarine lying on the surface, charging her batteries, while startled members of the submarine crew attempted to get to cover.

On the destroyer, a chief boatswain's mate manning a machine gun sent fiery tracer bullets zinging out at the submarine, forcing some of the crew to leap into the sea.

The submarine fired two torpedoes, both of which were wide. Then from the destroyer came the sharp crack of a four-inch gun fired at almost point blank range. There was a dull boom and a gaping hole showed in the side of the submarine, which slowly rolled over and disappeared.

The destroyer charged on and dropped a pattern of depth bombs over the spot where the submarine was last seen, then crossed back and dropped more. The destroyer's officers and men reported that there was no doubt about that one.

With the action over, the destroyer picked up survivors and resumed patrol.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Women's Republican Club Celebrates Its 20th Anniversary

A special birthday luncheon celebrating the 20th year of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts was held today at the clubhouse, 46 Beacon Street, Boston. Guests of honor were the seven women who have served the club as its Presidents.

Earliest of these was Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, founder and first President, through whose efforts the club came into being. The others, in the order of their election to the office, are: Mrs. Franklin W. Hobbs, Miss Katherine Vose Parker, Miss Sybil H. Holmes, Mrs. Henry Dubois Tudor, Mrs. Charles Burton Gulick, and Mrs. Stanwood G. Wellington, the current President.

Also holding places of honor at the head table today were Mrs. Charles P. Howard and Mrs. Frederic A. Eustis, first and second women, respectively, to serve the club as Vice-Presidents.

Revue Presented

After luncheon a revue was presented called "Twenty Years of Club History in Review," written by Helen Alden Woodworth, Director of the club's Art and Library Department, and acted by a group of members among whom are many charter members. Parts were taken by Mrs. Walter Atherton, Mrs. Percival Mott, Mrs. Evangeline Wallis, Miss Emma Sibley, Mrs. Eliza Shipley, Mrs. Alex Hayner, Mrs. A. C. Shelton, Mrs. John T. Slade, Mrs. Francis P. Allen, Mrs. Roland Worthington, Mrs. Carrie Farrar, Mrs. Charles Holyoke, Miss Alice A. Ketschmar, Mrs. Charles R. C. Borden, Miss Carrie Lohnes, and Miss Sumita Devi.

Founded 20 years ago "To advance the best interests of the State and Nation through the agency of the Republican Party, to uphold and promote Republican principles, and to broaden the understanding of Republican aims in government," the club has had an active history. Throughout the season just past the club has entertained at dinner meetings speakers of political and professional prominence, and talks on world affairs have been sponsored regularly.

Same Secretary

The club was formed and met during its first year at the Copley-Plaza Hotel in Boston. Among the first officers was Mrs. George W. Perkins, Secretary, and Mrs. Perkins has held that office continuously since.

The clubhouse at 46 Beacon Street was purchased from the estate of Eben Jordan, founder of Jordan Marsh Company department store, whose family residence it had been. The room now used as the club auditorium is impressively paneled in Circassian walnut, with a carved ceiling which copies one in the St. James's Palace in London. The cost of this room, with its excellent carvings, was $55,000 at the time the house was built.

The dining room on the first floor, done in fine mahogany, is in the style of the English Renaissance. The French salon at the front on the second floor takes its inspiration from the periods of Louis XIV and XV.

The Art and Library Department takes care of the well-stocked library on the second floor. The House and Restaurant Department of the club oversees the management of the club restaurant, which caters to about 150 guests daily. It also supervises the renting of the 31 bedrooms in the clubhouse and Spruce Court, the annex opened in 1937.

The publicity Department has charge of the club bulletin issued monthly with news of the club programs and plans.

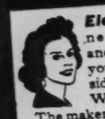
The entire first floor of the clubhouse was crowded with luncheon guests today for the anniversary celebration. The revue following the luncheon was presented in the ballroom, and after the program the seven club Presidents held a reception to greet members and their friends.

By a Staff Photographer

Active in Political Field

Prominent on the program in observance of the twentieth anniversary of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts today at the clubhouse on Beacon Hill were, left to right, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, founder and first President of the Club; Mrs. George W. Perkins, who helped organize it, and Mrs. Stanwood G. Wellington, who is now the President.

HAVE YOU HEARD THE LATEST?



Eleanor Early... newspaperwoman and author entertains you with the women's side of the news from Washington, D. C. The makers of Lady Pepperell Sheets invite you to TUNE IN to your local Colonial Station each Thursday at 12:15 noon, E. W. T.

Milk Control Hearing on May 8

The State Milk Control Board will hold a public hearing on May 8 at Kingsley Hall, Ford Building, at 11 a. m. for a discussion of retail milk prices, delivery procedure and other issues in the Boston market area.

Cambridge G. O. P. Women to Elect

The Women's Republican Club of Cambridge will hold its annual meeting and election of officers next Monday at 2 p. m. in the club rooms, 1234 Massachusetts Avenue. Instead of the usual luncheon, dessert refreshments will be served from 1 to 2 o'clock, and arrangements for this are in the hands of the executive board, headed by Mrs. Frederick W. Pfaff.

Mrs. Mine G. del Castillo is in charge of a program of entertainment.

An admission charge of $1 is being made and will go to purchase books and magazines for men in the armed services who are stationed at four of Boston harbor forts: Strong, Andrew, Warren, and Standish. Tickets may be obtained by mail from Miss Grace E. Taylor, 55 Magazine Street. An illustrated poster entitled "Soldiers' Book Shelf," which will be hung at Republican headquarters, will contain the names of all who contribute, it is announced.

Hub Girl Scouts Leaders Re-elect Their President

By Jessie Ash Arndt

New England Woman's Club Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Mrs. Lawrence Holden was re-elected President of the Leaders' Association of the Boston Girl Scouts last night at the annual dinner sponsored jointly by the Association and the Boston Council of Girl Scouts at Bates Hall of the Y. M. C. A. Mrs. F. Louis Slade, of New York City, a member of the National Board of Directors of the organization and a sister of Mrs. Valentine Hollingsworth, Boston Girl Scout Commissioner, was the guest speaker.

Other officers of the Leaders' Association elected to serve with Mrs. Holden were Miss Catherine Gilligan who will continue as Vice-President for another year; Mrs. Eliot Jordan, who succeeds Miss Elizabeth Thompson as Secretary and Mrs. David Bigwood, who will continue as Treasurer.

Mrs. Slade, taking as the theme of her talk, "Tomorrow," urged the importance of carrying on work with youth despite the war, because on the shoulders of the young people of today would be the responsibilities of tomorrow. Volunteers such as those who serve as Girl Scout leaders and Council members, should maintain a professional standard in their work, said Mrs. Slade, and professional workers should have the enthusiasm of volunteers.

She declared that we should keep in mind that we were not fighting a war of punishment on the Germans and Japanese but fighting to free them as well as other peoples of the world from the tyranny by which they have allowed themselves to be dominated, and which has reached out to enslave others. "Victory is going to come to us," she said, "because we are not fighting to destroy anybody but to uphold boys and girls and men and women all over the world and help give them freedom."

Our responsibility at home is to see that the men at the front are not let down, she asserted.

Mrs. Slade read a letter from Hawaii, describing the prompt and efficient response of the Girl Scouts there in doing all kinds of necessary service, carrying messages, caring for children and assisting in countless other ways at the time of Pearl Harbor.

The music was one of the features of last night's meeting. Siebolt Frieswyk, of the Community Recreation Service, not only led the guests in community singing, persuading them to join in while their strawberry shortcake remained tempting and untouched before them, but he also directed two Girl Scout choruses in effective two and three-part singing of songs which they had mastered under his coaching in but three Friday afternoons.

The climax of the occasion was the presentation of "Ballad for Americans" by the Americana Chorus of Hecht Neighborhood House under the direction of Miss Phyllis Schlafman with Ben Barker as soloist. There was a massing of the flags of the United Nations by the Girl Scouts at the conclusion.

Y.W.C.A. Clubroom Arranged for Wives Of Service Officers

A clubroom for the wives of Army and Navy officers stationed in and near Boston will be opened to them at the Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, this Friday afternoon at 3:30 with a May Party. Mrs. Thomas M. Claflin President of the "Y. W.," has announced that this room will be open and the recreational facilities of the organization will be at the disposal of these Army and Navy wives for the duration.

Many come here for only the short periods their husbands may be stationed in this area or possibly only for a day or two, to see them as they are passing through, says Mrs. Claflin. The Y. W. C. A. has opened the clubroom as a gathering place where the women may come and meet the wives of other officers and find a welcome during the period of their stay in Boston.

Interested in this project are Mrs. William T. Tarrant, wife of Rear Admiral Tarrant, Mrs. Sherman Miles, wife of Major General Miles, and Mrs. Richard D. Sears, Jr., committee members of the Army and Navy Officers' Club, Hotel Statler.

Others are Mrs. John Barleon, Mrs. Harold C. Pierce, Mrs. Kenneth Mackintosh, Mrs. Charles G. Roemer, and Mrs. Russell Wallace, representing the Navy; Mrs. Richard Cox, Mrs. William A. Collier, Mrs. F. A. Doniat, Mrs. Jacquard Rothschild, Mrs. William A. Smith and Mrs. G. F. Conner, repreesnting the Army.

Police Vacation 'Leash'; 50 Miles the Limit

Boston policemen will not be allowed to wander far afield on their vacations this coming summer, 50 miles being set by Commissioner Timilty as the maximum distance they can get from headquarters.

The Commissioner said the ruling was necessitated by the emergency which might result at any moment in policemen being called back to duty from their recreation. Trips into the woods or the back country away from telephones must be avoided by the police, the Commissioner declared.

High School Strike In Maine Before Town Meeting

THOMASTON, Maine, May 6 (AP)—The problem posed by the week-old strike of most of Thomaston High School's 150 students, protesting dismissal of their Principal, will be thrashed out May 12 in typical New England fashion—in a special town meeting.

Notice of the meeting was posted by the Selectmen.

The children, apparently supported by their parents, refused to enter classes a week ago in protest over the School Committee's failure to re-elect Lewis C. Sturtevant, head of the school for more than 20 years. The Committee chose Garnold L. Cole, a faculty member.

The town meeting warrant contained an article stating the purpose of the gathering would be "to see if the inhabitants will vote to elect a committee to consult with the School Board on the present school situation and what instructions, if any, the inhabitants will give to said committee."

Only about 12 of the High School boys and girls have attended classes since the situation developed—although Mr. Sturtevant asked that all return to their studies. Meanwhile, he also has been named teacher of mathematics in nearby Rockland High School, but has not indicated whether he would accept the post.

Annual Meeting For Ex-Regents

The Massachusetts Ex-Regents D. A. R. Club will hold its annual meeting at the Hotel Touraine, Boston, on Friday.

The meeting will be preceded by a luncheon at 12:30 o'clock for which arrangements are in charge of Mrs. J. Walter Allen, Hospitality Chairman.

The Chaplain, Mrs. Merrill E. Cramer, will hold a memorial service, and Miss Thalia Cantaro, mezzo-soprano, will present a group of Greek Folk Songs.

'El' Studies Stagger Plan To Ease Load

Too many persons in Boston go to work and go home at the same time, according to a radio speech recently by Edward Dana, President and General Manager of the Boston Elevated Railway. Between 8 a. m. and 9 a. m. more than 100,000 persons use the "El," and between 5 p. m. and 6 p. m. more than 120,000. A system of "staggering" hours for workers is under consideration by the Elevated Railway, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Retail Trade Board, and the Boston Traffic Commission.

To assist in making recommendations for changes in workers' hours, to spread the traveling through the day, Boston passengers will be asked to fill out questionnaires regarding the line of transportation used and the hours. Already, Mr. Dana said, a "stagger" system had been put into effect in Washington, Pontiac, Mich., Dallas, Texas New York City, and Los Angeles.

Connecticut Goes Ahead on Listing Of Woman Power

HARTFORD, Conn., May 6 (AP)—The rest of the nation has called it off, but Connecticut's going right ahead with voluntary registration of women for possible employment in war industries and other fields of work. After President Roosevelt had announced at his press conference that plans for the nation-wide registration had been canceled, Mrs. Ralph C. Lasbury, Jr., women's division chairman of the Connecticut defense council, asserted:

"We're going to go right along with our planned registration of women in Connecticut because we feel that we, here in the State, in closer contact with our own problems, are better able to determine the advisability of the plan than those far removed from the scene."

Mrs. Lasbury said she had received "thousands" of telephone calls from women in all parts of the State following publication of the President's announcement, and had assured them all the registration would go forward, as planned, during the week of May 4, simultaneously with the registration for sugar rationing cards.

Vegetable Seeds Urged as Need Of People in Britain

Emphasizing Britain's great need for home-grown vegetables, in order to meet the serious problem of its food supply, Stuart C. Rand, Chairman of The British War Relief Society of Boston, is making an appeal to all Americans, enlisting their help to prevent starvation in Britain.

"German submarines and the bombing of ships by enemy aircraft have created a dangerous food shortage in Britain," he said.

To aid in meeting the need, the British War Relief Society is rushing seeds from America to Britain as fast as contributions are received.

The seeds are put up in individual packages, costing $1 each. Each package contains a supply of seeds in variety and of a type best adapted for British soil and can be the means of supplying a family with vegetables for an entire year.

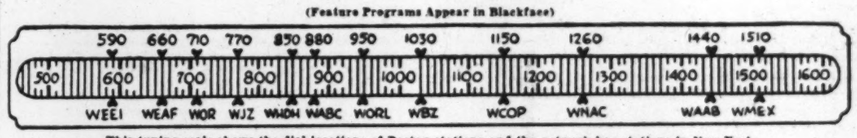
The American Red Cross has given its approval to the plan, and the seeds were selected with the help of the British Ministry of Agriculture.

There is still time for America to help by sending these seeds in time to prevent malnutrition.

All contributions should be sent to the British War Relief Society, Inc., 27 State Street, Boston.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00 David Harum: sk..	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"...	Boston Red Sox-Chicago baseball game	Eddy Duchin's Orch..
3:15 Mark Hawley, News	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins": sketch..		Duke Ellington's Orch..
3:30 News; "Snapshots"..	"Two Men and a Girl"..	Pepper Young's Family.		Shep Field's Orchestra..
3:45 "United We Stand"	"15 Min. From Broadway"	"Right to Happiness" ..		Judy Garland, songs ....
4:00 Network talk	Arthur Tracy, songs	"Backstage Wife": sk..	Boston Red Sox-Chicago baseball game	Benny Goodman's Orch..
4:15 Children Are People	Studio speaker	"Stella Dallas": serial..		Glen Gray's Orchestra..
4:30 Talk from London..	Studio speaker	"Lorenzo Jones": drama		Horace Heidt's Orch....
4:45 Press News	Melody Interlude; News..	"Young Widder Brown"..		Carmen Miranda, songs..
5:00 Musical Camera ...	Jack Dalton, songs	"When a Girl Marries"..	Music; Sports Matinee ..	Dean Hudson's Orchestra
5:15 Musical Camera ...	Musical Headliners	"Portia Faces Life"....	Dramatic Serial	Harry James's Orchestra
5:30 Songs; Music	Superman: sketch	"Musical Roundup"	Jack Armstrong, stories.	The Drama Shop .....
5:45 Scattergood Baines..	Herb Lewis, songs	"Musical Roundup"	"Captain Midnight"	News Service .....
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert..	Baseball Scores; Music..
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier: talk ..
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music....	Press Roundup; Music..	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news....	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; Memory Lane	Sports results .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk..	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news..	March to Victory .....
7:15 G. Miller's Orch....	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	The Johnson Family....	Richard Salinger .....
7:30 "That Brewster Boy": serial sketch	The Great Gildersleeve..	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	"Melodic Moods"	Joe Neville's Orch. ....
7:45	The Great Gildersleeve..	Jimmie Fidler, talk	Voice and organ	Joe Neville's Orch. ....
8:00 Nelson Eddy: orchestra; chorus	"Quiz Kids," with Joe Kelly, m. c.....	"Adventures of the Thin Man"; dramatic sketch.	"Rising Up the News".. Round Table talks..	Jose Dominguez' Orch..
8:15	"Manhattan at Midnight"; dramatic sketch	"Uncle Walter's Dog House"; orchestra	Listeners' Theater: "Education in Haste"	Irish Music ..... "About Today"; WMEX Drama Shop .....
8:30 Drama, with Jean Heraholt; News ...				
9:00 Shirley Temple in "Junior Miss"	Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street..	Eddie Cantor; Billie Burke; orchestra	Frank Singiser, News .. News Service	Pages From the Classical Album: recordings ....
9:15	Frontline Headlines	"Mr. District Attorney"; dramatic sketch; orch..	"Pass in Review"; Army entertainment	Classical Album .....
9:30 Ransom Sherman: comedy; music	"Meet the Band"			George Harris' Orchestra
9:45				
10:00 Vera Barton, songs..	"Three Thirds of a Nation"; drama; music ..	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge ..	John B. Hughes, News .. Pancho's Orchestra ..	Five Star News .....
10:15 Moments in Music:				Local sports .....
10:30 Verdi's "Aida"	Treasury Star Parade....	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	"Negotiations in India".	Local sports .....
10:45 News; Sports	Here Comes Band; Talk.		Talk, "Our Morale"	Local sports .....
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Griff Williams's Orch...	Local sports .....
11:15 Weather; Music	"Music You Want"	Local news; Songs	Griff Williams's Orch...	Local sports .....
11:30 Master Works of Music; orchestra	"Music You Want"	Author's Playhouse; dramatizations	"Tune Up America"; interview; music	Day's End; music.....
11:45	"Music You Want"			Day's End; News .....

Thursday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	1510kc-WMEX-100m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News,..	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; News	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta"; music	News Service	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	News	Musical Clock	Organ recital	
8:00 News of the World.	World News Roundup....	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music....	Five Star News .....
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie; News.	Morning Watch	"Post Exchange" .....
8:30 Carl Moore's variety	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Varieties	"Post Exchange" .....
8:45 program: News	Toast; popular music ..	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Varieties	Cowboy Songs .....
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue..	News; Recorded music ..	News and Rhythm	News Service	Scandinavian Melodies .
9:15 "Swing Partner"	Breakfast Club	Food news	"The Merry-Go-Round"..	Scandinavian Melodies .
9:30 Golden Gates	Breakfast Club	Talk; Singing Strings..	"The Merry-Go-Round"..	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:45 "Thus We Live"	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Government reports	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
10:00 "Valiant Lady"; sk.	"Musical Milkwheel"	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard..	Studio speaker .....
10:15 American Stories ..	News; Hum and Strum ..	"Bachelor's Children" ..	Choir Loft	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30 "Stepmother"; sk...	"Bouquet"; music	"Help Mate"; drama	Melody Strings	"Shopping With You" ..
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	"Chaplain Jim"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch..	Voice of the Poultryman	Antonini's Orchestra
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor....	"Second Husband"; sk..	"The Bartons"; sketch..	Ruth Moss Interviews...	"Fashion Time" .....
11:15 News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch..	Australian News	John Kiley, J. McMaster
11:30 "Bright Horizons"..	"John's Other Wife"	"Road of Life"; sketch..	Colonial Network Orch..	Cowboy Songs .....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"Just Plain Bill"	"David Harum"; sketch	Colonial Network Orch..	News Service .....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk ..	News; Hum and Strum ..	"Gene and Glenn"	Boake Carter, News	"Rhythm Revue" .....
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Judy and Jane"	Eleanor Early, Talk....	Defense; Agriculture ...	The Town Crier .....
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Musical Roundup"	"Italian Melodies"	Frank C Ranch Boys ....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" ..	Hour: Washington News	"Musical Roundup"	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News" ....
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Mildred Carlson, Talk ..	News Service	John B. Hughes, News ..	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:15 Serial drama	Edward McHugh, hymns	Marjorie Mills' Hour....	"I'll Find My Way"	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:30 Vic & Sade: sketch	N. E. Agricultural News.	Marjorie Mills' Hour....	Talk; Dixieland Band ..	"Words and Music" ....
1:45 "Road of Life"	News Service	Cedric Foster, News	Salute to S. America ...	"Strauss Waltzes" ....
2:00 Dramatic sketch ..	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"Light of the World": sk.	Treasures in Melody	Victory program .....
2:15 Dramatic sketch in Melody	Contrasts in Melody	"Grimm's Daughter": sk..	Treasures in Melody	Victory program .....
2:30 "We Love & Learn"	Rakov's Orchestra	"The Guiding Light": sk.	Sports Comments	Ruth Cevail, songs ....
2:45 "The Goldbergs": sk.	Rakov's Orchestra	Hymn Recital	Baseball Interviews	News Service .....
3:00 "David Harum": sk..	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm": sk.	Boston Red Sox-Chicago baseball game	Gene Krupa's Orchestra
3:15 Mark Hawley, News	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins": sketch ..		Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
3:30 News; Snapshots ..	Two Men and a Girl	"Pepper Young's Family"	Boston Red Sox-Chicago baseball game	John Kirby's Orchestra.
3:45 Jobs for Victory	"15 Minutes from B'dway"	"Right to Happiness" ..		Buddy Clark, songs.....
4:00 Concert pianist	Club Matinee: variety....	"Backstage Wife": sketch	Boston Red Sox-Chicago baseball game	Kay Kyser's Orchestra..
4:15 Studio Speaker	Club Matinee: variety..	"Stella Dallas": sketch.		Hal Kemp's Orchestra...
4:30 From Hawaii	Club Matinee; variety..	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Red Sox-Chicago baseball game	Guy Lombardo's Orch....
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"..		Barry Wood, songs .....
5:00 Musical Camera ...	Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"..	Music; Sports Matinee..	Jimmy Lunesford's Orch.
5:15 Musical Camera ...	Musical Headliners	"Portia Faces Life"....	Sports Matinee	Johnny Long's Orch....
5:30 Songs; J. Wesley	"Four of Us"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk....	The Drama Shop .....
5:45 Scattergood Baines..	Herb Lewis, songs	"Musical Roundup"	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	News Service .....
6:00 News comment	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert..	Baseball Scores; Music..
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs..	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier .....
6:30 Frazier Hunt, News	Sports Digest; Music....	Press Roundup; Music..	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today..	Lowell Thomas, News....	"Musical Rendesvous" ..	Sports Memory Lane	Sports results .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces"; sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news..	March to Victory .....
7:15 Glenn Miller's Or...	"Mr. Keen"; sketch....	News of the World	"The Johnson Family"..	Richard Salinger, news...
7:30 "Maudie's Diary";	Al Pearce's Gang.....	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch..	Joe Neville's Orchestra..
7:45 dramatic sketch	Musical program	Musical program	"Inside of Sports"	Treasury Star Parade...
8:00 'Death Valley Days'	Celebrity Theater	Frank Morgan, Fanny	American Opera Festival: Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess," with stage company	Jose Dominguez' Orch....
8:15 'Death Valley Days'	Celebrity Theater	Brice; guests; orchestra		"Theme Songs" .....
8:30 People's Platform:	"Thanks for Buggy Ride"	The Aldrich Family:		Al Goodman's 'Memories'
8:45 forum: Elm. Davis	Dorothy Thompson	dramatic sketch		Negro Spirituals .....
9:00 Major Bowes' Amateur program	America's Town Meeting: "How Can Canada and the United States Cooperate Further?"	Music Hall: Bob Crosby; Mary Martin; Victor Borge; orchestras; M. Scott; L. Darnell..	Frank Singiser, news.... News Service ..... Talk, Paul V. McNutt. Boys' Club meeting	"Pages From the Classical Album"; records .... Classical Album ..... Classical Album .....
9:15 "Big Town"; drama				
9:30 "Big Town"; drama				
9:45 "Big Town"; drama				
10:00 "First Line"; defense program	"Bats in the Belfry"	Rudy Vallee; John Barrymore; Gracie Fields..	Raymond Gram Swing.. Griff Williams' Orch..	Five Star News .....
10:15	"Bats in the Belfry"			George Harris' Orchestra
10:30 J. Wayne, songs..	Morgan Beatty, News	Child Congress talks	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	Here Comes Band; Talk	Music from Cincinnati	Ted Weems's Orchestra	Xavier Cugat's Orch. ....
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Sammy Watkins' Orch..	Drama Shop: "Devil's Henchmen" .....
11:15 Ridgeout; music ..	Music You Want	Local news; Songs	J. B. Priestley; recorded	
11:30 Master Works of	Music You Want	"Music in the Moonlight"; orch.; vocalists.	Woody Herman's Orch..	Day's End; music.....
11:45 Music; records ..	Music You Want		Hal McIntyre's Orch. ...	Day's End; News .....

Today's FM Programs

W61B Boston (46.7me)

3:00 p. m.—News; Organ.
3:15 p. m.—Education Talk.
3:30 p. m.—Two Men and a Girl.
3:45 p. m.—15 Minutes from Broadway.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock quotations.
4:15 p. m.—Soloist; Violinist, Novachord.
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; "Just a Memory."
5:30 p. m.—"Mandolettes"; music.
5:45 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—News; Sports.
7:15 p. m.—Gypsy Serenade.
7:30 p. m.—News Commentators.
7:45 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Edwin Le Marr, Organist.
8:30 p. m.—"Musical Headliners."
8:45 p. m.—Diana Gale.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (44.3me), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9ke)

3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Chicago game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; popular music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Voice and organ.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, news.
8:15 p. m.—"Melodic Moods."
8:30 p. m.—"The Listeners Theater."
9:00 p. m.—Oliver Daniel, pianist.
9:30 p. m.—"Pass in Review"; variety.
10:00 p. m.—Symphonietta.
10:15 p. m.—Pancho's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—"Negotiations in India."
10:45 p. m.—Talk, "Our Morale."
11:00 p. m.—Yankee News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Tune Up, America."

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—4:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—Democracy Marches: William Holt. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks: "Africa—The Middle of the World." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—"Escape to Freedom." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25 m.

Moscow—9:15 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." (West Coast Broadcast, Pacific War Time) VLG7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." (West Coast Broadcast, Pacific War Time.) VLG3, 11.87 meg., 25.2 m.

London—10:00 p. m.—"Something Going On in Britain Now." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Opera: First Act, "Madame Butterfly." TGWA, 9.59 meg., 31 m.

Moscow—11:15 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, May 7
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04me, 9.70me, or 11.73me

6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—Rambles with the Vagabond Traveler (English).
8:00 p. m.—News for Brazil (Portuguese).
8:45 p. m.—News in Portuguese for Brazil.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program.
10:45 p. m.—Late News in Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—"United Nations Speak" (Spanish).

WBOS, 11.87 (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese program.
7:00 p. m.—English program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish program.
11:00 p. m.—English program.

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JORDAN'S LUGGAGE—FIFTH FLOOR—ANNEX

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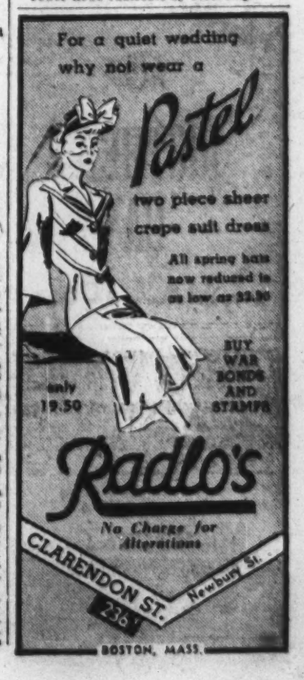

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BOSTON, MASS.

Economist Tells Rotarians 40-Hour Week With Price Ceiling Is Incongruous

Investment Counselor Sees War Bonds as Best Security

Objecting to mandatory continuance of the 40-hour work week at this time, James R. Bancroft, President of the American Institute of Finance, investment counsellors, today charged before the Boston Rotary Club that the President's plan to control the cost of living is incongruous.

"It is incongruous," Mr. Bancroft asserted, "to establish a program of over-all price ceilings and at the same time insist that the basic 40-hour week be retained. This discourages increased production of civilian goods, the scarcity of which is one cause of the rising prices which the over-all ceiling is combating.

"If manufacturers of consumers goods," Mr. Bancroft told the Rotarian luncheon meeting in Hotel Statler, "are not allowed to raise prices they can hardly afford a 50 per cent increase in wages paid in the producing of civilian goods."

Consumer Goods

Mr. Bancroft asserted that one of the greatest needs of the Country is the largest possible production of consumer goods, along—of course—with production of war goods. He emphasized the part that business is playing in winning the war.

"Business," he said, "is producing the tools for this war, and will produce them on a scale in the weeks and months to come that will stagger human credulity. It is production that will win this war—and business will supply the production.

"Business will build the ships that carry our men and matériel to the fields of battle all over the world, business will clothe and feed our armies, business will supply the civilian needs of our people."

Mr. Bancroft estimated that industrial activity in the United States will be substantially greater this year than last, running from 10 to 15 per cent above last year's figures, which were, in turn, 25 per cent above 1940.

Outlets Fewer

But corporation earnings, he believes have passed their peak for the duration of the war. Both earnings and dividends will decline this year, from taxation alone, even where capacity operations are assured.

Pointing out that money income of the consumers is bound to be greater, while outlets for spending become fewer, Mr. Bancroft suggested that much of this surplus money will go into foods, forcing, he estimated, a 25 per cent rise in farm prices in coming months.

His remarks on the 40-hour week were contained in a section of his address devoted to labor. He did not make a blanket condemnation of the Administration's labor policies, but asserted that if manufacturers are not permitted to increase the prices of their goods, they can hardly afford a 50 per cent wage increase after their workers have passed the 40-hour-a-week limit. This means cutting down the quantity of civilian goods available.

"The abolition of the 40-hour week would be one of the greatest contributions that Congress could make to the problem of wartime scarcities and the holding down of prices," he said.

Turning to the question of investments, Mr. Bancroft advised purchase of United States War Bonds to the limits of everybody's capacity, not only as an expression of patriotism, but as a matter of sound investment.

Parley Arranged In Granite Strike

The Mayor of Barre, Vt., has arranged a meeting today in the strike of 1,200 granite cutters in the Barre district, Laurence S. Foley, President of the Granite Cutters' International Association, reported.

Mr. Foley, whose headquarters are at Quincy, Mass., said he had received this information from the Business Agent of the Barre local, the largest in the international organization.

He added that men were leaving the Barre district in numbers, many to go into defense work. He said that six or seven had come to Quincy yesterday and had found jobs.

The strikers' field is all monumental work and none war work, their President noted. They are asking a raise of $1 a day from $9 to $10.

By a Staff Photographer

New Haven Railroaders—and Hostesses

Upper: Guests and speakers on Transportation Night at the Quincy Chamber of Commerce, Neighborhood Club, last night, included, left to right: Mayor Thomas S. Burgin; Howard S. Palmer, President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad; Frank Remick, President of the Chamber, who presided, and Frank J. Wall, Vice-President of the New Haven, who outlined the company's activities. Below: Seven of the New Haven's special train hostesses: Phyllis Jolbert, Eileen Reeke and her twin sister Edna, Betty Faye, Doris Gillis, Rita Fitzpatrick, and Virginia O'Connor.

New Haven Road Has No Plans To Curtail Passenger Service

Declaring that the New Haven Railroad expects to maintain its present passenger and commutation service, with no plans for curtailment, Frank J. Wall, Vice-President of the company, spoke to an audience of more than 500 at a meeting of the Quincy Chamber of Commerce in the Neighborhood Club last night. The occasion was the premiere of the road's new motion picture, "A Great Railroad at Work."

Emphasizing, however, that thousands of service men are traveling on hundreds of special trains, in addition to increased loads on the regular runs, Mr. Wall added that "if there should be a change in the present conditions and it becomes necessary to reduce some of our regular passenger service so that more equipment will be available for troop movements, we will have to take care of the situation at that time."

Mr. Wall was the chief speaker at the Chamber's Transportation Night, which brought out not only representative Quincy businessmen in large numbers, but practically all the chief executives of the railroad.

Howard S. Palmer, President and Trustee of the New Haven, spoke briefly, declaring that it was "quite appropriate that our new picture should have its premiere here in Quincy, site of the first railroad in the country." The shooting of the film—the fourth movie produced by the road—began nearly a year ago, he added, and the actors were all taken from the working ranks of the company.

Vice-President Wall furnished many details as to the tremendous load thrown on the road as the result of the war, and declared that about the only freight now coming into New England by water is coal and oil products. Motor trucks also have shifted a new burden to the railroads, he added, and are now confining most of their activities to the more profitable short-haul traffic.

He closed with an appeal to those who use the railroad, or who may use it in the months to come, to be patient if the service does not always measure up to their expectations. "These are not normal times. The country is at war and we are confronted with everything that war implies. Nothing will be allowed to delay or interfere with the movement of troops or vital war materials.

"The outstanding accomplishment during this war emergency has been the ability of the railroads to handle the tremendous increases in freight and passenger traffic with so little interference with their regular service. The railroads will continue to operate successfully under the war conditions," Mr. Wall concluded, "if their efforts have the sympathetic support and the wholehearted co-operation of the shipping and traveling public."

Frank Remick, President of the Quincy Chamber of Commerce, was in charge of the evening's program, assisted by Edward MacEwan, Secretary, and Frank De Silva, Transportation Chairman. Guests included Mayor Thomas S. Burgin, Henry B. Sawyer and James Lee Loomis, Trustees of the road, and Vice-Presidents Arthur P. Russell, C. E. Smith, and R. L. Pearson.

Sparks Flying For Village Smithy

By the Associated Press

Newport, Vt.

Tire rationing is making the sparks fly for the Vermont smithy.

J. G. Gervais, blacksmith and wheelwright, reports that he has had more wagon work in the past few months than in the 15 years he has been in business.

He has repaired and re-tired at least 50 wagon wheels in the past few weeks, and his backlog has him "up to his neck" in work.

Retailers Urged to Aid Price Regulations

Co-operation with the price regulation program was urged today by Kenneth B. Backman, New England Regional Administrator for the Office of Price Administration. Speaking to about 400 persons attending a joint meeting of the Massachusetts Council of Retail Merchants and the Boston Chamber of Commerce Retail Trade Board, at the Parker House, Boston, he said Canada's experience showed a price ceiling to be workable.

There is no reason to believe, he declared, that price regulations becoming effective on May 18 would cause drastic hardships. He pointed out that Canada's total number of commercial failures for each month since control came into effect has been lower than the corresponding number during 1940 or 1941. Any major decrease in profits, he felt, would indicate shortage of goods rather than results of price ceilings.

He estimated that the demand for civilian goods and services in 1942 would exceed the supply, to the value of $17,000,000,000, and concluded that without control of purchase power, prices would get out of hand.

Prices allowed to soar unrestrained, he stated, would increase the war expense of the United States by more than the total cost of the first World War, more than 45 per cent of which resulted from inflation. Already, he continued, price increases have added to the war program's expense; defense expenditures from July, 1940, to December, 1941, including sums appropriated by Congress, loans by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and foreign orders totaled $18,400,000,000. Of this, he said, $2,400,000,000, about 13 per cent, represented excess cost due to inflation, and a further increase due to inflation has occurred since last December.

R. M. Thompson, a merchant of Fall River, Mass., and President of the Massachusetts Council, presided at the meeting. George Hansen, President of the Retail Trades Board, expressed the attitude of that Board which pledged to co-operate 100 per cent with the Government's war effort. Other speakers were George Taylor, Washington Office of Price Administration, and Livingston Hall, regional price attorney in New England.

Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board, and regional consultant to the OPA, conducted the question period, in which merchants presented problems caused by price control.

Price Control Conference In Hub on Friday

All New England businessmen are invited to a conference about price control on Friday morning, at 11, in the Hotel Statler, Boston. Experts from the national Office of Price Administration, led by J. Kenneth Galbraith, second in command to Leon Henderson, will come from Washington to meet the representatives of New England's industry, commerce and agriculture.

The conference has been arranged by the New England Council in co-operation with Kenneth B. Backman, regional administrator of OPA. Its purpose is to present factual information concerning the regulation of manufacturing, wholesale and retail prices, rent and rationing; and the application and enforcement of OPA rules.

Joel Dean, head of OPA's rationing division, will accompany Mr. Galbraith, who will discuss the price aspects of the new "freezing" order. At a luncheon following the conference, Oswald W. Knauth, president of the Associated Dry Goods Corporation of New York, and administrative assistant to Stacy May, director of the War Production Board's Office of Progress Reports, will outline the broader aspects of price control and rationing. Chairman of the conference will be Henry J. Nichols, Massachusetts vice-president of the New England Council, and vice-president of the National Shawmut Bank.

Farm Labor Camp for Boys

MILFORD, Conn., May 6 (AP)—The labor committee of the Milford Defense Council, it is announced, has rented a Girl Scout camp here and will operate it this summer as a farm labor camp for boys in a move to ease the shortage of agricultural workers.

Any boy between the ages of 16 and 20 may enroll for $9 a week, and will be given employment on a farm in this vicinity for 35 cents an hour.

The $9 a week covers food, room and laundry and, if operating costs are less than expected, the campers will receive a refund. Farmers employing the boys will be charged a flat fee with which the Defense Council will pay the camp rental of $300.

David Henry, an instructor at the Hotchkiss Preparatory School in Lakeville, has been engaged as Camp Director and the committee intends to hire a 1942 graduate of the University of Connecticut as dietician and mess hall director.

Athletics, movies and other entertainment will be provided for the campers.

There are several dairy, poultry, potato, truck and fruit farms in the Milford area.

Mica Deposits

War Production Board officials have become interested in New Hampshire's mica deposits. There are about 200 known mica deposits in the area between Rumney and Keene and only two or three are being worked. Assistance is expected to be forthcoming from the Government in furnishing a field force to examine the deposits and determine which should be worked and by what means.

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Hayden's
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For Mother's Day, Sunday, May 10
Morale Contributes to Victory

Flowers, Plants and Corsages
Contribute to Morale
Flowers telegraphed everywhere
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240 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Wide Interest Is Reported For Homes in New Hampshire

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., May 6—Apparently more and more people are becoming interested in summer and even year-round homes in the country. This is the conclusion drawn from the results of State advertising as well as reports from dealers in country property.

This year the State Planning and Development Commission has been using magazine and newspaper space to attract new summer and year-round residents to New Hampshire. As a follow up, the Commission has issued a 32-page booklet entitled "A Home in New Hampshire." The demand for this booklet, which is illustrated with more than 50 photographs, has been heavy.

It contains pictures of the New Hampshire homes of Maxfield Parish, Bette Davis, Victor M. Cutter, and Dr. Daniel A. Poling. Opportunities to buy old farmhouses for remodeling are stressed in the booklet. For those interested in doing a little farming, there is an article by the State Agricultural Commissioner, Andrew L. Felker.

Surplus Foods

New Hampshire needy families are getting about $40,000 a month in free surplus foods through the Federal food stamp plan. This represents their purchases with the free blue stamps, 50 cents worth of which they receive with every dollar's worth of orange stamps purchased. Many of the items acquired with the blue stamps come from local markets thereby benefiting the farmer-producers. A breakdown of a month's purchases with the blue stamps indicates that about 31 per cent go for fresh vegetables, 22 per cent for butter, 18 per cent for fresh and dried fruits, and 18 per cent for fresh eggs. The remainder were issued to purchase such items as flour, corn meal, and other food items declared to be in surplus. The food stamp plan permits the handling of even the surplus foods through the regular channels of business.

Soil Improvement

New Hampshire farmers are out to improve the quality of their soil in order to assure continued and improved production. A large amount of the farm-land of the State is sub-standard and in some sections erosion is a big problem. In order to combat the erosion problem many of the farmers are adopting contour farming and strip cropping. And carloads of lime, superphosphate and fertilizer are being used on the land to bring up its quality.

The land building program is carried out by the individual farmers with the financial aid of the Federal Government. From the continued use of these modern farming practices it is expected the productive farm land of the State will be doubued. It will reverse the downtrend that has concerned authorities for many years.

Salvaging Autos

Scrap for Victory, Inc., is the name of the non-profit corporation set-up to handle the salvaging of scrapped automobile bodies. The activities of the corporation will center about the use of the body crusher developed at the instigation of State Conservation director Emile Soucy. By the use of this piece of equipment, which was built by State Highway Department workers, the auto bodies are crushed so that they may be shipped economically. It is estimated that there are between 5,000 and 7,000 tons of scrapped bodies in the State. The average weight of the bodies is 500 pounds and the salvage brings about $17.50 a ton at the steel mills. After deducting the cost of shipment, there is about enough left to pay the expenses of collecting, crushing, and loading the bodies. As a by-product of the drive, those interested in the project say that many spots along the highways will be cleaned up.

Program Held Up

The State Highway Department's extensive annual tarring and asphalting program has been held up by an order from the Federal office of Petroleum Co-ordinator. The Department had already placed its order for the materials and was prepared to start operations when the stop order was received. It is understood that the order was issued not to prevent the use of the material but because of transportation problems. Officials of the Highway Department hope to iron out the matter so that at least part of the State's $150,000,000 highway system may receive surface treatment. If some tar cannot be applied this year, officials point out that it will mean an extra heavy application next year or impairment of the roads.

Masons in Maine Elect B. L. Hadley

PORTLAND, Maine, May 6 (AP)—Maine's Grand Lodge of Masons has elected Benjamin J. Hadley of Bar Harbor, assistant superintendent of the Acadia National Park, to succeed Supreme Court Justice Harold H. Murchie of Calais as Grand Master.

Other Grand Lodge officers elected, in the course of the three-day, 132nd annual communication of the Grand Masonic bodies, were:

Deputy Grand Master, Ralph J. Pollard of Waldoboro; Grand Senior Warder, Ervin E. J. Lander of Augusta; Grand Junior Warder, Amos J. Carter of Hampden; Grand Treasurer, H. Norton Maxfield of Portland; Grand Secretary, Convers E. Leach of Portland.

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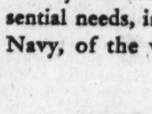
Telephones rationed too?

NOT RATIONED, exactly, but for many people the new order of the War Production Board may result in some restriction of their telephone service.

Telephone plant requires copper

Neither the War Production Board nor the Telephone Company wants to restrict telephone service, but telephone plant requires rubber, copper, lead, zinc, tin, aluminum, and other metals. These days, every pound of copper and every ton of steel that can be made available is being diverted to the Nation's war job.

Copper, for example, goes into the wiring system of every bomber, every fighter plane, every cruiser, every destroyer, every submarine. It also goes into shells and cartridges, and into many other articles of war. It is more useful there, to you and to the Country, than it would be in telephone cables for any but the most essential needs. These essential needs, including those of the Army and Navy, of the war industries and of Civilian Defense, of Public Health and Safety, are being fully met and will continue to be.


Copper goes into every bomber

If you move—

How will it affect you? Perhaps not at all, perhaps to a great extent. Extension telephones, for example, can no longer be installed except in a few essential cases. If you move to a new house, you may not be able to have telephone service or, if service is available, it may be on a line shared with neighbors.

So, if you learn through our local Business Office that it is impossible to give you the service you want, we hope you will know that our regrets are sincere, and that every pound of copper which we can save will help speed Victory.

Help speed victory

While telephone service may not be available here to all who want it, that is something that neither the Government nor the Telephone Company can help. Your cooperation with us and with your neighbors will help to keep service available to as many people as possible.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Britain and U. S. Search Postwar Farming Plan

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 6 — An important step toward postwar co-ordinating of British, Dominion, and United States farm policies has been taken with the appointment of Prof. James A. Scott Watson to be British Agricultural Attaché in Washington and Agricultural Adviser to the British High Commissioner in Canada.

The United States already has an Agricultural Attaché in London —Mr. L. V. Steere; now Britain comes into line and has chosen an expert who believes sincerely that elimination of food shortage and malnutrition throughout the world can be achieved.

The significance of the approaching era for farming and for the welfare of the whole world was stressed in a talk Professor Scott Watson has just had with newspapermen here when he pointed out that farming was a 7,000-year-old industry, but was only in this generation achieving the technical efficiency adequate to meet all peoples' needs.

Co-operative Basis Sought

The British Attaché sees a great mission ahead of him in the quest for international agreement on the fundamental principles of food production. He warned of the sense of frustration which would result from failure to plan world agriculture on a co-operative rather than on a wasteful competitive basis.

Mr. Steere assured Professor Scott Watson of a warm welcome in Washington as well as strong support for his ideas. What makes Professor Scott Watson's mission especially hopeful is the Attaché himself. For in conversation with this writer he showed himself not only a practical expert with a passion to plan on a grand scale but also as unlike the conventional diplomat as he could be.

Assured of Welcome

In fact, it is the British Embassy at Washington which will more likely have to get used to Professor Scott Watson's ways and ideas rather than that middlewestern farmers will have to be anything but natural to get along with Britain's new Attaché.

Glancing wistfully at an old-time British Foreign Office official sitting alongside him Professor Scott Watson said he didn't suppose he'd be quite as free to do what he wanted in the United States now that he was a diplomat.

He recalled the days in America when as a young man he rode for many miles across the prairie in a freight train sharing passage with a bale of alfalfa hay.

The permanent Foreign Office official winced a bit but Professor Scott Watson continued that he'd had to submit to some severe shocks since the war, first turning from a practical farmer and university lecturer into a civil servant and now into a diplomat.

Steps in Distinction

"But my wife has been a great help in these changes," he said. For when he became a civil servant she consoled him with: "You'll be all right, Jimmy, I'll buy you a bowler hat." And when he was raised to a diplomatist she said: "You'll be all right, Jimmy, I'll buy you a monocle."

But neither a bowler hat nor an eyeglass would suit "Jimmy." He's just a quiet-mannered plain-speaking Scot who has risen by his own efforts from humble beginnings to be one of Britain's outstanding agricultural experts.

One of six sons, he started work on his father's farm at 14, but later won higher schooling and university training. He has been Professor in Agriculture at Edinburgh and Oxford besides continuing in practical farm management. Since 1939 he has been employed by the British Government on food production problems.

Axis Diplomatic Exit to Require Another Vessel

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—Movement of Axis diplomats and nationals to Lisbon to be exchanged for American diplomats, consular officials and nationals will begin May 7.

The State Department said that on that day the Swedish liner Drottningholm, which arrived in an American port last week with Americans who had been stranded in Sweden, will sail for Portugal with the first group of Axis officials and nationals slated for exchange. Other groups will follow later.

The State Department also is arranging to charter another Swedish ship, the Gripsholm, for use in the exchange of Japanese officials and nationals for United States and Latin-American diplomats and nationals.

It was announced some time ago that the point of exchange with the Japanese would be Portuguese East Africa.

Mexicans Control Peninsular Food

ENSENADA, Mexico, May 6 (AP)—Absolute control of food in the Peninsula of Baja California has been obtained by Mexican military forces as a measure against invasion, Gen. De Brigada Juna Felipe Rico Islas said.

Commander of the second military zone of Lower California, the General told interviewers this action should answer the oft-raised question concerning chances of an attacking force obtaining supplies necessary to make substantial progress after landing in out-of-the-way places.

"I am positive that no Army, even one man, could eat for three consecutive days in Baja California without our knowing about it," General Rico asserted.

He added that should an enemy attack materialize, the country's defenders would be capable of "victoriously repulsing" invaders for the good of Mexico, of the continent and of our neighbor, the United States."

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Choose from 3 wonderful wispy rayon sheers in angel-pastels. Sketched — white, blue, beige — and kelly! Your quick-change into coolness. 32-38.

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Beautiful quality NYLONS in all the newest Spring and Summer shades. 3-thread and service weights. A gift mother will be sure to appreciate.

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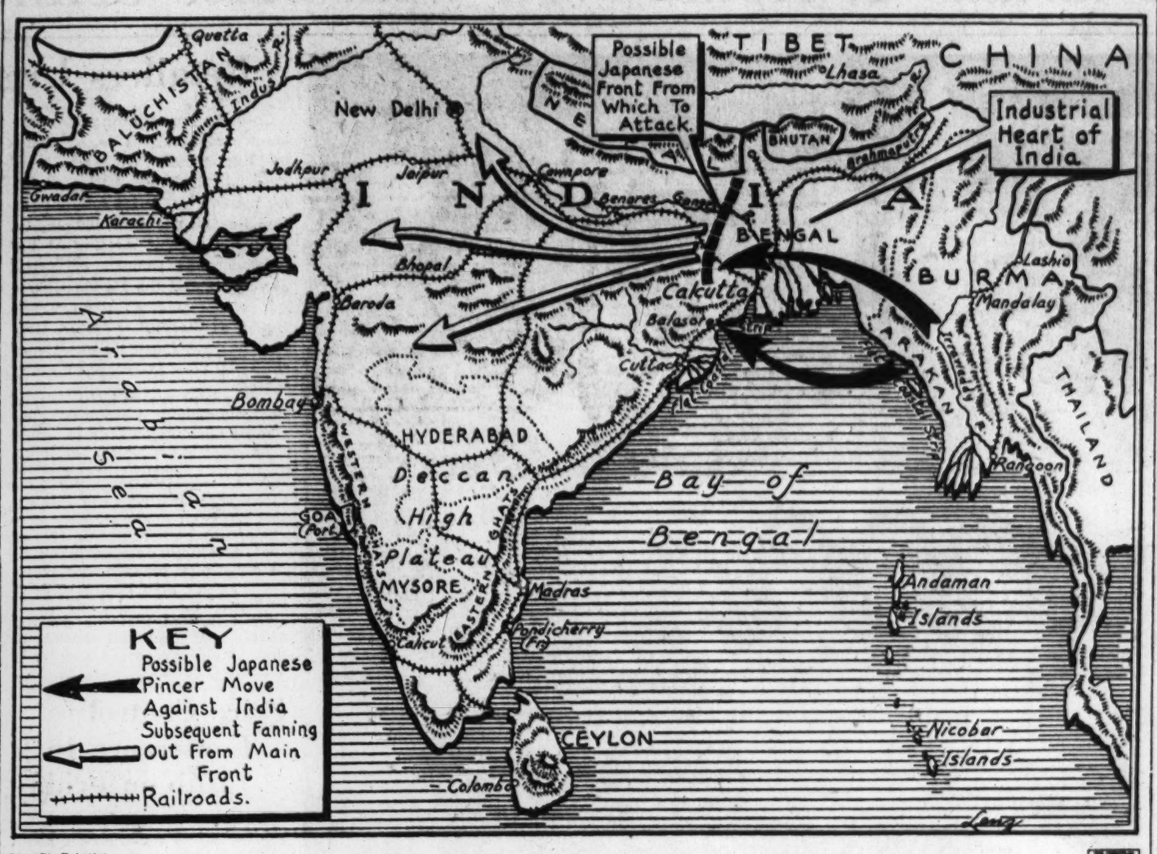
India's Role in Strategy of the East



By a Staff Artist

How Will Japan Strike in This Vast Area?

The main strategic features of India are shown, together with the route of conquest that Japan is held most likely to follow if it proceeds from its victory in Burma to attempt the subjugation of Britain's great dependency.

India a Bulwark or Pawn? Nippon's Army Closes In

By H. G. Quaritch Wales
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The fall of Mandalay and the virtual loss of Burma raises in acute form the question of the possibility of defending India.

This is now a matter of primary importance to the United Nations. Japan's conquest of India would be a major catastrophe for the Allies in that it would lead to the Axis partners ultimately joining forces in the Middle East and attaining a material self-sufficiency that would immensely increase their ability to wage a prolonged war.

The loss of India would not only finally isolate China. It would deprive the Allies of what may prove to be a main source of Allied man power when the time comes to launch a general offensive in the Far East.

Can Japan invade India by sea, or can it from its position of vantage in Burma destroy the age-old belief that except on the northwest India's land frontiers are inviolable?

Bengal, with its fertile plains and rich mineral resources, adjoining Burma, is the very heart of India, both economically and culturally. In Bengal are the majority of India's heavy industries on which the equipment of its armies, and in some degree those of China, depend.

Supplies Through Bengal

It is also through Bengal that all American supplies to China must pass now that the Rangoon outlet of the Burma Road is in enemy hands. The huge port of Calcutta with a population of a million and a half, is a tempting target from the air. And so, quite obviously, the desire to deliver a mortal thrust at this all too exposed vital region is a great incentive in hastening Japan to the completion of its campaign in near-by Burma.

At first sight it is the immense length of India's vulnerable coastline, with its frequently attractive beaches, that arouse concern. These might tempt Japan to try a general sea-borne invasion, choosing at will any of the virtually undefended sectors of the coast.

But, while such landings could no doubt be effected, such tactics would be likely to court disaster for the Japanese. They would once again be making the mistake of allowing themselves to be drawn into a vast country where although they might win battles, they would be far from reaching a decision.

The fact is that two-thirds of India's coastline merely gives access to the peninsula region, a vast area with few military objectives other than the ports of Madras and Bombay which are sufficiently liable to attack from the air or by naval bombardment.

Powerful Opposition

In any case to attain the high Deccan plateau that occupies most of the Peninsula, from the coastal strips, would be no easy proposition. From any point in these coastal belts it would be necessary first to cross the bordering jungle-clad ranges of the Eastern or Western Ghats; and once the Deccan plateau was gained the Japanese would be met by the certain opposition of the forces of Hyderabad and Mysore, the most powerful of the native states. In undertaking such operations the invaders would be likely to dissipate their strength to little avail.

It is more likely, therefore, that the wealthy province of Bengal will form the immediate objective of any Japanese invasion of India. Not only would its occupation deprive the Indian Army of its main supply centers but it forms an excellent base from which the Japanese might succeed in fanning out westwards. Probably the invaders would seek to establish a line stretching about two hundred miles across the Ganges Valley just west of Bengal, if they succeeded in occupying that province. This line would rest its right flank on the Himalayas, while its left would be protected by the wild Vindhya Hills.

Communications a Problem

Across these hills, inhabited only by aborigines, communications from the Deccan are difficult, so that there would be little chance for the British to threaten the Japanese flank with envelopment from the south. Indeed, could the invaders consolidate on such a front across the plains of Hindustan, the easy terrain would in dry weather be all in favor of a mechanized force eventually pushing its way up the Ganges Valley toward Delhi.

Or it could turn south-westward, skirting the Vindhyas on their northern slopes, with the object of taking Bombay.

Such strategy, if successfully carried out, might well result in the huge Deccan region of the Peninsula being cut off and forced to surrender without seeing much of the fighting.

Bengal is thus not only a great prize in itself but it forms the eastern gateway for the conquest of the entire sub-continent. At the moment one can already see that the stage is nearly set for a great pincers to begin to close on Bengal, just as soon as Japan has maneuvered itself into exactly the right striking position.

One arm of this pincers is likely to consist in the landing of seaborne troops on the beaches near Balasore, south of Calcutta. Having cut the main Madras-Calcutta railroad, the invaders would seek to advance on Calcutta. The other arm of the pincers will be provided by a land attack from Burma, of course amply supported by land based aircraft.

Coastal Strip Infiltration

The Arakan coastal strip offers opportunities for an advance from Burma, comparatively unimpeded by natural obstacles. Then there are mule tracks across the Chin Hills west of Shwebo and Mandalay, already used by thousands of Indian refugees, and physically no more insuperable from the point of view of infiltration than the mountain paths the Japanese successfully negotiated between Thailand and Burma.

Finally, if the Japanese push much further up the Irrawaddi, they will be able to gain access to the Brahmaputra Valley, the fertile Province of Assam. That would mean that they were putting the so-called "New Burma Road," now under construction, to a very different use from that for which it was intended. It would lead to infiltrating Japanese taking the defenders of Calcutta in the rear.

A notable characteristic of Japanese expansion westward on the continent of Asia so far has been its primary reliance on the overland supply routes that it has painstakingly built up through the occupied countries of Indo-China and Thailand. Thus it economizes in the use of its limited fleet of transports and keeps its navy free for use elsewhere.

The possibility that Japan might at any moment be obliged to recall its naval forces is the strongest reason for supposing that it is most likely to continue to rely as far as possible on the overland routes it has developed, when it comes to the conquest of India.

India's Reliance

With Singapore lost and Allied naval control of the Indian Ocean at least temporarily suspended, India has for the time being to depend entirely on the military and air arms. Provided certain means can be taken to strengthen these for the coming test there seems no reason to despair of India's successfully solving its unprecedented defense problems.

India has now at least 1,000,000 men under arms, and its excellent railroad system of 42,000 miles, rendering the country so different from China in this respect, puts the General Staff in a very advantageous position when it comes to despatching troops at short notice to any threatened point. Even so, the possibility of the Japanese making feint invasion thrusts along the coast, and the ever present danger of trouble developing on the vulnerable northwest frontier, leaves room to doubt whether the professional Indian Army can prove sufficiently large to meet all the calls that may be made on it.

This should surely serve to underline the widespread hope in this country that further efforts will be made on all sides to bring the whole vast population of India into active support of the United Nations' war effort, perhaps by the formation of a huge people's army.

Supply Lines' Importance

Much, too, must depend on our ability to keep open the lines of supply to India so that it may receive American aircraft on which its successful defense must largely depend. Given sufficient planes it would not be surprising if far ranging bombers, based on this huge peninsula which juts so far into the ocean, go far to counterbalance the long coastline's vulnerability to naval attack.

A respite, such as the coming of the monsoon in June is bound to bring, may go a long way towards saving India. Large scale warfare on the plains will then become impossible. If it can complete the conquest of Burma almost immediately, Japan may yet attempt to seize Bengal by a rapid series of combined operations before the monsoon breaks. Probably it would then be content to try to consolidate there until the coming of the next dry season in November enables it to push on.

But every day that passes increases the chances that Japan will have to limit its operations during the summer to a preliminary air offensive. In any case, whether it is to be invaded, or as we may hope, to serve as a base for an Allied counter-invasion, India is now for the first time in its history on the threshold of playing a great and perhaps decisive role in world affairs.

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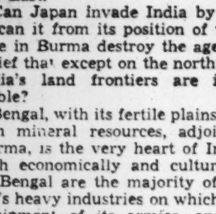

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New South Wales Typifies War Changes in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARRAMATTA, Australia — Some idea of the enormous change of plan forced upo nAustralia when it became clear that the war might have to be fought out on Australian soil instead of overseas is furnished by Premier William J. McKell of New South Wales.

Mr. McKell stated that the pick of Australian fighting men had been sent abroad on the assumption that Australia's war machine was looking to the equipment of other British Empire nations as well as of the Commonwealth itself. In fact "only the very little that could be spared was diverted into building up military, air and civil defense establishments at home.

However, a large proportion of these have been returned to the homeland and the machinery has been made over for a full war effort at home under the military leadership of Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

New South Wales as a key state has established a new war directive, the War Effort Co-ordination Committee. This is to ensure that all phases of defense plans are integrated and that there are no loose ends from which the enemy might profit. In event of need, this committee may conscript man power.

Listing of Plants

This new organization soon discovered it would be necessary to have information about the quantity of private plants and the number of skilled operators available. Lists of plants and details of their location have been prepared.

Additionally there has been industrial reorganization. An electricity committee was set up to overhaul the electric power supply situation and lay plans to enable the industry to cope with any crisis. Gas corporations were also made subject to Government control. And immediately Japan priorities were negotiated and it is expected that soon 900 to 1,000 of these kilns will be operating in New South Wales.

The coastal development of Australia was another problem. Critics have sometimes called it a "beach-line civilization," and as Premier McKell said, "all the vital part of the industry of New South Wales, is concentrated on the coast. So are supplies of gasoline, oil, emergency food, and other commodities."

Staggered Evacuation

The State Government's plan has been for stepped staggered evacuation, a scheme which has received Army approval. It is realized here that this is a cast problem, for it will impose a great burden on the country, and Premier McKell says the burden will be psychological as well as economic. It has been found in other countries, he declares, that where family life has been ended the efficiency of workers left behind has deteriorated. Therefore the State Government takes a stand against wholesale evacuation at the moment, though encouraging people to move away from the coastal areas voluntarily.

Plans are ready for moving out large numbers of children if the situation deteriorates.

The carrying out of new engineering works connected with defense is now in the hands of the Co-ordination Committee, and these works in the Australian Eastern Command are said to be driving ahead with plant and labor specially made available.

Frenchmen in Lyons Ignore May Day Ban

LONDON, May 6 (AP)—Free French headquarters announced that 50,000 Frenchmen in Lyons ignored the Vichy Government's ban on May Day demonstrations and gathered on May 1 in the Place Cornot singing the Marseillaise.

The crowd, according to the announcement, shouted "Vive De Gaulle" and "Laval to the gallows." Many were arrested.

Spectacular Record Written By Australia's Sixth Division

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARRAMATTA, Australia — Australia, which did not even own a brigade with full modern equipment two years ago, today has the British Empire's veteran division.

This is the Sixth Division, the men of which come from New South Wales, and which left Australia in January, 1940. Both in time of service and in variety of experience, the men of New South Wales have a unique record in this war of short campaigns. They fought the Italians in Libya, the Germans in Greece, and the French in Syria. And they won two of their three clashes with the men of the Axis lineup.

At Bardia and Tobuk, in Libya, it was the Sixth Division which attacked and took more strongly fortified lines than any assaulted up to that time. Veterans now leading the division compared the Italian defenses with the German Hindenburg Line of 1918.

All the help in the way of armored troops that the Australians had was 24 British tanks at Bardia and Tobruk. Then they took Derna alone, and from Derna to Bengasi, it can now be revealed, the division showed the Australian willingness to learn by launching its own blitzkrieg.

Moved at Fast Rate

The force did not have the tanks and planes for a full-dress blitz, but it had much Italian captured equipment, including plentiful supplies of trucks, and it kept moving at the rate of 100 miles a day and so badly frightened a numerically superior Fascist force, well supplied with tanks, that it yielded the western half of Cyrenaica. Three battalions of the Sixth Division at one time penned up 40 Italian battalions in Bardia. Yet after the fall of Bengasi one of the toughest generals of the division conceded his men to be no better than "two-thirds trained."

The Sixth Division figures it completed its apprenticeship to war when it fought its way back for 300 miles from the Yugoslav frontier to the Greek coast against the weight of the Nazi panzer thrusts and the overpowering pressure of the Luftwaffe. This fighting retreat was three times the distance of the British withdrawal to Dunkirk, and it was made with practically all the Division's Bren guns, heavy machine guns, and antitank rifles, taken along.

Though the Australians had no air support at all, and no tanks after the first few days, they came out of Greece with casualties which are believed to have been smaller than that of any other force which has faced the Nazi blitzkrieg. Every wide encircling movement of the Germans, designated to capture or annihilate the whole force, was parried.

From Greece to Crete

From Greece the Sixth Division went to Crete and there tried once again to stand off Nazi battalions which had overwhelming air power back of them. But again the Division, or much of it, escaped, and it was built anew around the strong nucleus of the men who had fought both ends of the Axis and left their marks on both sides of the Mediterranean.

So the division was ordered off to Syria and there it demonstrated once again the fighting toughness of the Australians and the rapidity of action which had scared the Italians in Libya.

It can now be told that Antipodeans have not been merely the shock troops of Britain in the Middle East, carrying out the plans laid for them by British commanders. Every battle in Cyrenaica in that fateful January and February last was planned by Australian commanders and their staffs, with the exception of the final tank battle in which the commanders of the Royal Armored Corps put forward a plan.

In Greece the fighting men were commanded by the Australian General Sir Thomas Blamey. In Crete it was the New Zealander Major General B. C Freyberg who headed the defense. This war has given the Dominions the chance they never had before of fighting under their own commanders in the field.

And the latest development of the war is that the veterans of Libya and Greece and Syria have sent some of their most skillful leaders back home to help train the new armies of Australia in modern methods, as they have seen them employed by the enemy and as they have improvised them in their own campaigns.

Australia Plans Labor Corps For War Work Behind Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales, May 6—Prime Minister John Curtin has announced decision of the Australian War Cabinet to form a civilian labor corps for some of the men registered for military service under the nation-wide census of males between the ages of 16 and 60 years.

Service in the Corps will be compulsory for the men selected and the Corps will work solely for the Allied Works Council, the body set up under the Chairmanship of Edward G. Theodore to control all work required to meet the needs of the Allies within Australia. The plan breaks new ground in the total mobilization of Australian man power and also in the control of essential labor for war purposes. But, unlike the men mobilized for service in the country's Home Defense Forces, the men put in the Labor Corps will draw full civilian pay.

Announcing formation of the Corps, Prime Minister Curtin said: "A Civilian Labor Corps is to be established from persons called up under military impressment. Service will be compulsory on the same lines as the military forces.

"The Corps will be organized as a labor force under the control and direction of the Director-General of Allied Works, Mr. Theodore, provided, however, that it may be brought under military control and discipline in an emergency.

"Employment of the Corps is to be restricted to works undertaken by the Allied Works Council. Construction gangs already employed on such works in Queensland are to be absorbed into the Corps.

"Members of the Corps will receive pay based on civilian award rates. Personnel are to remain members of, and continue to pay contributions to, the unions to which they belong at present."

Food Ships Ready For War Prisoners

NEW YORK, May 6 (CBS)—British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, has announced that food ships for British war prisoners are ready to be sailed for Singapore and Hong Kong as soon as the Japanese Government agrees to grant them a safe passage, according to the British radio.

Mr. Eden said that unofficial reports indicated that the position in the camps in Hong Kong had improved somewhat. It also appeared that prisoners had received more food, although living conditions remained far from satisfactory, BBC said.

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Radio Charts Planes On Atlantic 'Ferry'

As military correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in England, Mr. Stead was recently privileged to be the first representative of the American press to inspect an Atlantic air ferry service depot at an undisclosed location in the British Isles. His observations are summarized in the following second of two articles.

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AT A BRITISH AIRPORT, May 6—Although the utmost secrecy cloaks operations at this Atlantic air ferry terminus, it is permissible to divulge that American-built Liberators, Flying Fortresses, Hudsons, and Catalinas constitute the chief arrivals.

The average run from Montreal, via Newfoundland, to this port is about 15 hours. Although it has been made a severely punishable offense for a pilot to undercut his schedule in an attempt to break a record, the flight has been made in as little time as 8 hours and 10 minutes.

When planes arrive in Britain they are overhauled and taken away to operational stations by RAF pilots or fliers of the Air Transport Auxiliary which is concerned with internal ferrying here. It is seldom that a plane is delayed at this station more than few hours.

After seeing actual results of the Ferry Command organization I traveled to control headquarters on this side of the Atlantic where the latest radio developments, some highly secret, enable operators to keep in touch by voice or Morse code with every aircraft that takes off from Canada or Newfoundland.

A big country house has been requisitioned for this purpose and the controller with his batteries of mysterious instruments sits there in a top-floor room that used to be a children's nursery.

In what was formerly the drawing room downstairs highly specialized members of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force are in direct communication with aircraft all over the Atlantic, while men sitting at the radiotelephone sets are dating up charts which show to within 10 miles or less the exact position of every aircraft on its way across the Atlantic. Big blackboards show the movements of aircraft up from the United States to Canada.

No Thought of Adventure

The most striking feature of this service—so reliable that war leaders can be carried as passengers without hesitation—is that detailed care in organization has squeezed out any appearance of venture.

The way the fliers talk of it makes the procedure just a matter of collecting the airplane, receiving the route schedule, following it, consuming a sandwich or two and some fruit juice, showing up at the estimated time of arrival, climbing out, taking refreshment and a bath, making the report sitting down to meals, and passing the time agreeably until required to start off again.

But back of it all there is, of course, considerable adventure. Bob Perlick of Los Angeles with whom I chatted in one of the neat little bedrooms used by the fliers, can tell one—under some persuasion—of how he fought a bucking aircraft all night while the cowling of the port engine, which had come adrift, was thrashing about so violently that it dug a hole an inch and a half deep in the nickel steel collar of the exhaust and become completely embedded in the wing.

Take It in Stride

In the darkness Pilot Perlick couldn't see what was happening at all and when daylight showed him he tried to dive the cowling off without success, and when he arrived at the airdrome the plane was so covered in oil that it was described as the "weirdest looking aircraft that ever reached Britain."

Another man came all the way across with a defective compass. But the majority of these airmen are so experienced that what might be big worries to others don't cause them overmuch concern.

Take, for example, Capt. L. V. "Buddy" Messenger, ace of the British Overseas Airways, who, when I met him here, had just came back from receiving the Order of the British Empire at the hands of the King.

This well-known civil pilot has 14,000 hours of flying time to his credit, has made 14 trips each way across the Atlantic and, according to my figuring, has spent one twelfth of his life in the air, traveled through the skies the equivalent of five times to the moon and back.

Anyway, it is estimated that he must have covered about 2,500,000 miles—which is accounted a very great number of miles even among such milesters as the international air personnel of the Ferry Command.

"Soldiers of Sky Fortune"

Though some Ferry pilots are officers and the majority of navigators are service men, the policy of the Ferry Command is to return service personnel so far as possible to operational duties.

And more and more use is being made of the international company of those "soldiers of sky fortune," which includes American crop dusters, flying school instructors, commercial pilots, and ex-service men rated as too old to fly with the fighting air force here and abroad. Candidates are assembled at Montreal and subjected to the most exacting test before being accepted by the Ferry Command as pilots, navigators, radio operators and gunners.

While this setup has enabled the RAF to go a long way toward relieving its flying personnel of trans-Atlantic ferry duties, a valuable hook-up is effected between the Ferry Command and the youngsters graduating in Canada and America under the Commonwealth Training Scheme.

These Empire youngsters are formed into crews for medium bombers, given an intensive course on distance flying and then intrusted to take aircraft to the country many of them left 12 months previously as raw recruits. These boys of an average age of 21 then pass on to operational service.

800 Dutch Fliers

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6 (AP)—Some 800 Dutch fliers, veterans of the war in the Pacific, left yesterday for an American training center to receive instructions in the use of American warplanes.

Most of the men were fliers and flight cadets of the Netherlands Indies Air Force. Many fought in the battles of Macassar Strait.

Lieut. Frits den Ouden, bearing the William's Order and the Distinguished Service Cross, told of a battle between 50 Japanese fighters and his 12-plane squadron.

"I was flying an American Martin bomber," he said, "when we were attacked. My gunners got four Japs before the 2½-hour battle was over.

"The others must have gotten at least 20 more and we lost only two planes.

"My ship had more than 100 bullet holes in her, but she stuck together as though she had never been hit."

Heroic Deeds at St. Nazaire Disclosed by Free French

LONDON, May 6 (AP)—A battle raged for three and a half days after Commandos landed at the Nazi-U-boat base at St. Nazaire March 27, and two British officers allowed themselves to be killed to assure destruction of the port dock gate by the explosive-laden destroyer Cambeltown, the Free French Press Service said.

The French population fought beside the blackened British raiders while intermittent explosions rocked the occupied French port, the news service said.

After the destroyer, one of those transferred in 1940 by United States to Great Britain was firmly wedged like a massive time bomb against the gate, the Germans demanded that the two captured British officers accompany them on an inspection tour to prove no explosives were aboard.

"The British officers immediately agreed," the news agency said, "they accompanied a party of high German naval officers and engineers on board.

"No sooner were they aboard than the Campelton blew up. The heroic British officers and all the Germans who were aboard were killed instantly."

The account said the Germans seemed stunned when the British began landing.

"The French population spontaneously left their houses and attacked the Germans in the streets," said the correspondent's account.

Free French quarters previously have said that about 500 Frenchmen were killed, including some executed by the Germans as a reprisal.

"The Germans showed signs of panic," the correspondent added. "They then were expecting a full-scale British invasion, and 2,000 of their sailors were immediately ordered to evacuate to the interior."

By 8 a. m. on March 28 a temporary calm had been restored, he said, and the Germans had succeeded in retaking the submarine base.

"But at 7 p. m., the old entrance to the submarine base at which two delayed-action torpedoes had been fired the previous night blew up with a violent explosion. As though by prearranged signal, fighting immediately broke out between the Germans, who had completely lost their nerve, and the French population and Commandos. A series of small but furious battles were fought in the streets, cafes and private houses."

The hostilities continued over the week end and only ended on March 31.

"The French population fought intensely with any arms on which they could lay their hands."

Father, Two Sons Divide as to Duty

BIRDSBORO, Pa., May 6 (AP)—Charles S. Satterthwait and his two sons, members of the Society of Friends and descended from one of Pennsylvania's oldest families, agree on one basic principle—that every man should be guided by his individual conscience before God. So:

The father, civil engineer who resigned from the Society "to go to war," will report for duty May 9 as a first lieutenant in the United States Army to serve with a semi-combat regiment of engineers.

Charles, Jr., is waiting for his sailing papers to Libya where he will drive an ambulance for the British as a noncombatant.

And Arnold, a conscientious objector, is serving a year and a day in Federal prison in Danbury, Conn., for refusing to register for the draft.

Pilots of Ferry Command on Alert

Associated Press

American-built aircraft are now in action over the world's far-flung battle fronts. The work of the Ferry Command, which takes planes from various American factory plants to Canada and then to Britain, is one of the finest chapters in the drive against Hitler and help for the Russians. In this picture, left to right, are: R. S. Brooks, Boston, Mass.; E. I. Brown, Jr., Asbury Park, N. J.; H. A. Baker, Detroit; E. L. Okenfus, Newark, N. J., and Capt. Thomas Fletcher, Jr., Executive Officer of the Northeast Sector Ferry Command.

Refugee Tells Of Horror In German Camp

By Ann Su Cardwell
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What are conditions inside Germany's wartime prison camps?

The prisoners are employed on various types of labor. They build canals and drainage troughs and do road work. The working day begins at 5 a. m. after a breakfast of ersatz coffee and a piece of bread, and usually continues until sundown. The main meal of the day consists of cabbage and potatoes. Only at Christmas do the prisoners receive meat. The daily portion of bread for each man amounts to 350 grams. On rare occasions tiny portions of margarine are given out.

The prisoners are always hungry. Often they try to ease their hunger by eating weeds in the fields. But any man caught doing this is put under arrest for 15 days and given only 350 grams of bread and water as a daily fare.

This first-hand picture of the lot of the prisoners of the Nazis is presented by a man who recently arrived in London after a daring escape through electrically charged barbed wire from the notorious Nazi camps at Oranienburg in Sachsenhausen and a fantastic and incredibly dangerous flight through occupied Europe.

Part of his story appeared in the Polish Daily of London.

The majority of the prisoners at Oranienburg, he said, are Germans and Poles. A few are Jews. The Germans and Poles are kept in separate quarters.

The camp guards are all members of the elite SS Corps; the guardians of the labor gangs from the SA stormtroop battalions. One SA man is usually given charge of 15 prisoners.

After the middle of March, 1941, according to this informant, the personnel of the guards was considerably changed. All men fit for military service disappeared and in their places appeared men between 40 and 50 or youths under 20.

If a German prisoner attempts to get away the guards' orders are to shoot him in the leg; if a Pole, they may shoot to kill. When a man succeeds in escaping the guards he still has weeks of danger ahead of him until he can get out of Germany. Before the refugee in this story made his escape he had received a card from a German prisoner that would introduce him to the latter's family and to this home he went directly and found temporary shelter and help to start him farther on his way.

He had to follow devious routes and travel mostly on foot or in peasant carts. The country folk usually recognized him immediately as an escaped prisoner but not once was he betrayed. People living close to frontiers are accustomed to meeting runaways. Their sympathy is with them.

He spent a longer time in Austria than in any other land but his wanderings took him across the Polish border. There he had ample opportunity to see the excessive use of the railway lines and rolling stock and note the wear and tear these showed. From Poland, which he only entered and where he did not remain, he passed to Hungary, leaving it with an impression of endless trains of cars filled with wounded soldiers from the east, passing through Budapest during the night.

This man was unable to say how many men were confined at Oranienburg. However, he described the camp as an immense place, a veritable town of administration buildings and barracks.

Trust Fund Is Left For Flower 'Girls'

LONDON, May 6 (AP) — Flower "girls" who sell their wares on the open sidewalks of Drury Lane were remembered in the will of Mrs. William Pennington-Bickford who left a trust fund from an estate of more than $100,000 to give the "girls" who are actually elderly women, an eight-day holiday at the seaside every year.

The residue went to restoration of St. Clement Danes Church in the Strand, where her late husband was vicar and which was destroyed in a fire blitz last year.

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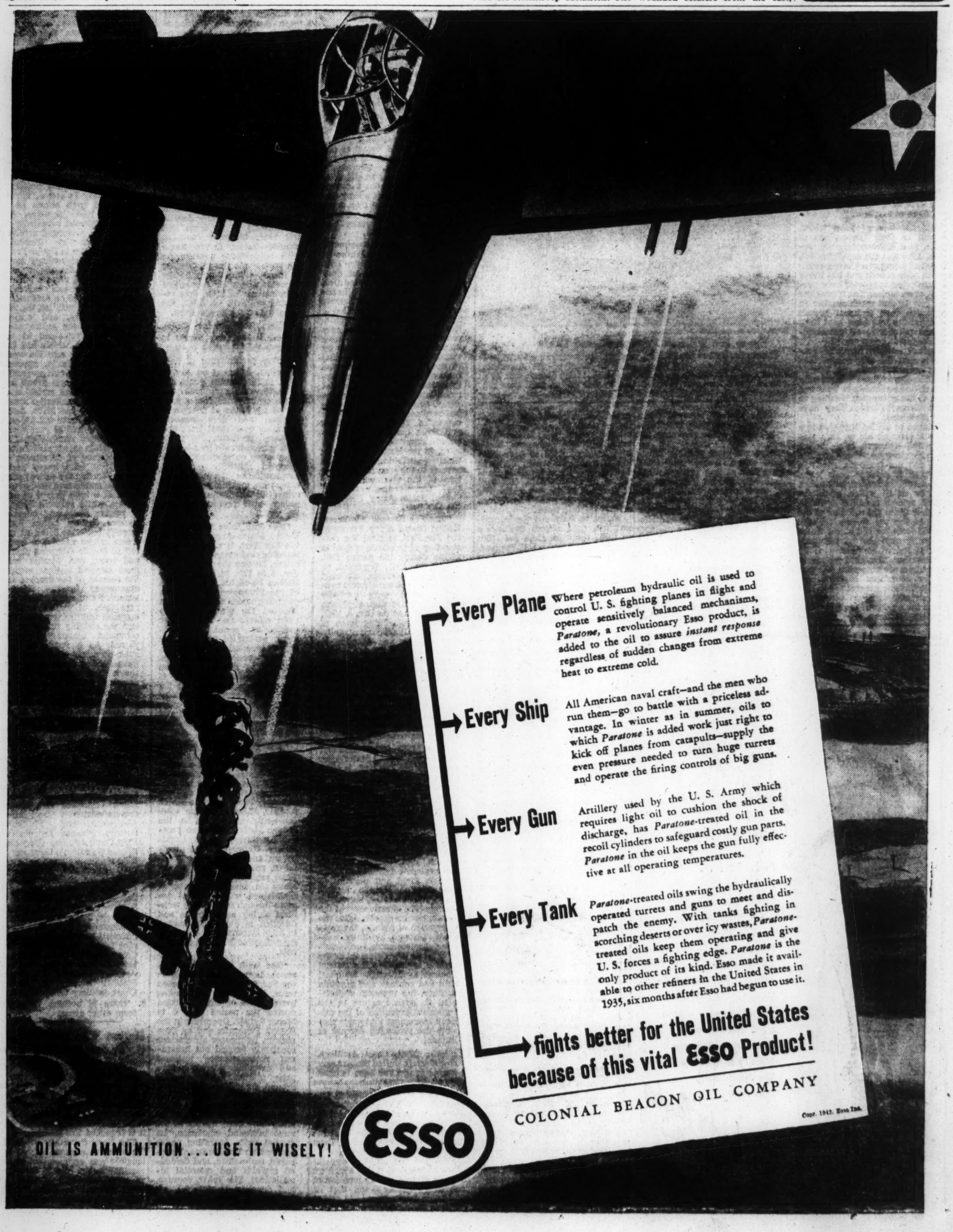
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Antiques: Tale of Maple Tables

Articles that belonged to Sir William Pepperrell were shown recently in New York.

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

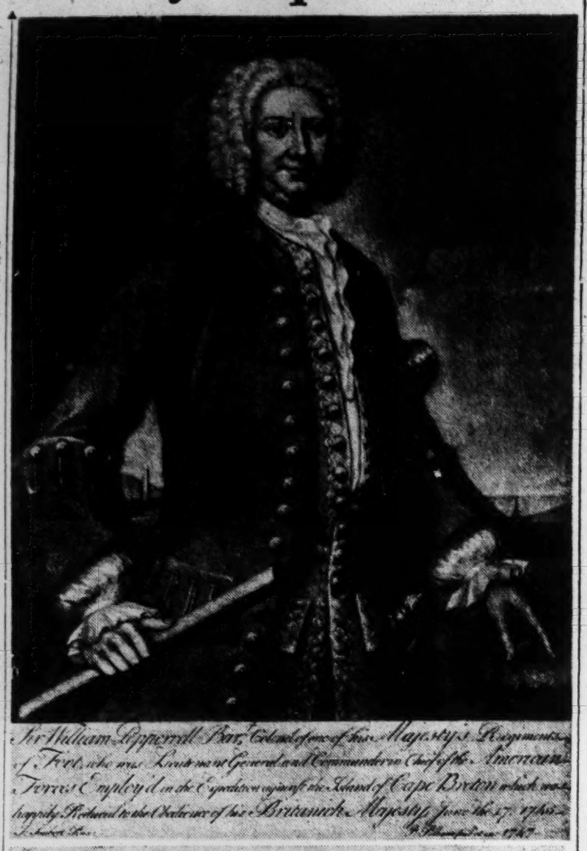
Occasionally there appear in the antique furniture market articles of home furnishing of the 1700s having such associations with important personages of the past that to our eyes they are more than excellent examples of craftsmanship, and become significant reminders of critical events in history.

A pair of oval-top tables recently exhibited by C. W. Lyon, Inc., at their galleries, 15 East Fifty-sixth Street, fall in this class of objects, for they are said to have been among the home furnishings of Sir William Pepperrell (1696-1759) in Kittery, Maine. He was one of the most wealthy and influential citizens of New England two centuries ago, and was the first native of the American colonies to be honored by an English king with the title of baronet.

The reasons for this distinction are found in the outstanding American event in one of England's long wars with France, the American portion of which is known as the French and Indian War, since the French induced the Indians to join them. It was as the military leader of the opposing New England forces, which in 1754 captured the French stronghold of Louisburg on the island of Cape Breton, that William Pepperrell won his conspicuous honor from George II.

All this gives extraordinary interest to the pair of tables mentioned, although they have enough merit in themselves to absorb any discerning collector's close attention.

First of all, there are two of them, as nearly identical in all respects as a pair of tables were likely to be in days when each part was made wholly by hand. Further, each is in perfect original condition, showing but such slight evidences of wear as would be inevitable after more than two centuries—for they belong to years close to 1700.



Sir William Pepperrell Bart. Colonel of one of his Majesty's Regiments of Foot, who was Lieutenant General and Commander in Chief of the Americans Forces employ'd in the Expedition against the Island of Cape Breton which was happily Reduced to the Obedience of his Britannick Majesty June the 17 1745

Holman's Print Shop; C. W. Lyon, Inc.

Sir William Pepperrell and Table

Upper: Portrait of Sir William, who was an American colonist and "Lieutenant General and Commander in Chief of the American forces . . . of his Britanick Majesty, June 17, 1745." Lower: One of a pair of maple tea tables made about 1700 and said to have been the property of Sir William Pepperrell of Kittery, Maine.

Even Tops of Tables Are Made of Maple

That the tops of these tables, as well as their frames, are of maple, is a characteristic for remark. Pine was the usual practice, this wood being more often available in wide boards and less likely to warp when supported only partially, as on tables. The frames the tops rest on are much smaller in proportion than is usual in such cases, yet the tops have kept their original flatness to an extraordinary degree.

Another notable favorable feature is that the feet are perfect. Far more often than not, feet of tables as old as these remain only in part, due somewhat to wear and more to decay through standing in damp places to which they have been discarded.

Splayed or canted legs give to a table a pleasing air of both stability and lightness, even though this spreading be from the sides only, and not from the ends. In this pair it extends both ways, as it should be for the best effect. Another detail which might be missed, since it is delicately introduced, is the slight scrolling of the sides of the top frame, thriftily omitted from the end pieces which are partly concealed by the overhanging end of the tops.

Altogether, the good points of these tables are numerous, but they are by no means supreme examples of their general type. Had the stretchers been turned to match the legs, their market value, whatever it may be, might be doubled. If they were of curly maple instead of plain grained, a buyer readily would give more for them.

These, and other possible differences, which would rate them higher than as they are, are mentioned only to hint that they are not superlatively excellent, although fine. A pair; first-class original condition; legs fully splayed; having documented associations with a pre-Revolutionary military leader of unique distinction: this seems to summarize their chief merits.

These Tables Were Made Before Era of Mahogany

If it seems strange that a pair of tea tables in the home of a very wealthy citizen should be made of maple rather than of walnut or mahogany, let us remember that native woods were used almost exclusively at this time in New England, and that mahogany furniture is not known to have been made in America until 1708. Even then, only a single article is mentioned as of this date, and 1720 is accepted by leading authorities as the time of trade introduction of this tropical wood.

Native to Italy and Spain, walnut was used almost exclusively in these countries from the 1300s through the 1600s, while England, in the same centuries, utilized its own native oak for furniture as well as for framework and panelings of its buildings. So the native oak which the American Pilgrims found in abundance in the new country, is what they chose naturally for building the very earliest and most-prized of American antiques—chairs, stools, tables, chests, court cupboards and chests of drawers made as late as 1700, and now seen rarely save in museums.

America's early settlers were not long in discovering that the new land offered furniture woods which were in several ways more desirable than oak. From New York south, the colonists adopted walnut, which has a close grain, is easily worked by tools, and provides some variety of grains.

In New England, however, this wood was found rarely, it at all, but an even finer grained, harder and more varied wood in common—the rock maple, known also as sugar maple, since its sap is most rich in this quality. Whether the grain is straight or wavy, or is crowded with small knotlike spirals called bird's-eyes, it is always close-grained and hard, and has little tendency to crack.

The most beautiful varieties challenged uncommon skill and great labor to bring out rich qualities, yet the sort easiest to work took readily a high polish, and needed no filling if painted thinly or stained red, which were the common practices. This being true, it is not surprising that New England furniture makers of the latter 1600s chose rock maple in its plain or figured grains for many of their fine pieces, and that it is one of the most favorable woods for present manufacturers.

The French and Indian War continued for nearly three years after Pepperrell and his troops had captured the "impregnable" fortress of Louisburg, the vital post which commanded the fishing grounds of neighboring waters as well as the approaches to the St. Lawrence River. Hot was the indignation of New Englanders when, in 1748, England made a treaty with France by which Louisburg was returned to its builders in exchange for Madras, in Hindustan, which France had taken from England.

In those days the trade in salted fish was of prime importance to merchants, as catching and curing them was to thousands of fishermen. In fact, the Pepperrell fortune, begun by William's father and greatly increased by their joint activities, came from exporting lumber and cured fish to the West Indies and to Europe, trading them for many important imports.

Such are the alluring bypaths of our country's past into which we may be allured by the mention of one man's career—and that on noticing a pair of good old tables.

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War Communiqué on Philippines

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—The text of the War Department's communiqué, No. 216, covering developments up to 9 p. m. (Eastern War Time) last night, follows:

1. Philippine Theater:

The War Department has published general orders citing various elements of the American and Philippine troops fighting on Luzon for their skill and courage in their magnificent defense of the island against overwhelming odds. The War Department citations, issued in the name of the President, were based on operations reports received from the Philippines, and on recommendations submitted by General MacArthur.

The citations follow:

"The North Luzon Force, United States Army Forces in the Far East, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action. Attacked on Dec. 23, 1941, when in a state of partial mobilization and training, in the vicinity of Lingayen Gulf, Pangasinan, Philippines, the North Luzon Force withstood repeated assaults by greatly superior forces. When forced to withdraw by sheer pressure of numbers, despite the very heavy casualties inflicted upon the enemy, this force maintained complete cohesion while executing difficult delaying actions under heavy ground attacks supported by continuous bombardment from unopposed dive bombers. Losses in some organizations exceeded 50 per cent, but the undaunted valor of the depleted command made possible the successful withdrawal into the Bataan Peninsula on Jan. 6, 1942.

"The South Luzon Force, United States Army Forces in the Far East, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action. Attacked on Dec. 24, 1941, when in a state of partial mobilization and training, in the Province of Tayabas, Philippines, the South Luzon Force withstood repeated assaults by greatly superior forces. When forced to withdraw because of a double envelopment, this force maintained complete cohesion while executing difficult delaying actions. Threatened with destruction by an attack on its rear, it threw out a covering force, halted the enemy advance, and eluded the trap, completing an extremely difficult movement into the Bataan Peninsula on Jan. 1, 1942.

"The Philippine Department, United States Army Forces in the Far East, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action during the period Dec. 8-Dec. 31, 1941. With its headquarters and its installations under intense aerial bombardment, utterly without protection, all of its agencies not only continued to function with marked efficiency, but also by virture of magnificent devotion to duty under fire, expended their activities in order to further the partially completed mobilization of the Philippine Army. Under increasing hostile bombardment it successfully evacuated all its installations and large quantities of additional supplies, by road or water, to the Bataan Peninsula. Thus contributing in great measure to the successful execution of the strategic plan of the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in the Far East.

"The Far Eastern Air Force, United States Army Forces in the Far East, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action during the period Dec. 8-Dec. 22, 1941. Deployed on inadequate airfields, at most places without antiaircraft protection, and only partially equipped with modern airplanes, it was attacked on Dec. 8, 1941, by an overwhelming force of the enemy. Displaying magnificent courage and devotion to duty, it engaged the enemy that was greatly superior in numbers at every point and fought its limited equipment to destruction. Despite heavy losses, air and ground echelons continued to function at maximum effectiveness and extracted toll from the enemy far out of proportion to their meager means.

"The 515th Coast Artillery, Antiaircraft, United States Army Forces in the Far East, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action. Constituted initially as a provisional unit on Dec. 8, 1941, when hostilities began, it effected its organization, obtained its materiel from depot stocks, and was in position to fire by daylight of Dec. 9, 1941. During the period from Dec. 9, 1941, to Jan. 6, 1942, this regiment defended initially Nichols Field and portions of the City of Manilla against heavy aerial attacks, materially reducing the effectiveness of the hostile bombardment. After the evacuation of Manila, the regiment, through skillfully executed displacements, successfully covered the retirement of the ground forces into the Bataan Peninsula. Through technical skill and courage and devotion to duty, the regiment contributed in large measure to the successful execution of the difficult movement that made possible the prolonged defense of Bataan.

"The 200th Coast Artillery, Antiaircraft, United States Army Forces in the Far East, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action. From Dec. 8 to Dec. 22, 1941, this regiment defended Clark Field, Pampanga, Philippines, against attack by overwhelming numbers of hostile medium and dive bombers. Although it suffered heavy casualties in personnel, the regiment, through magnificent courage and devotion to duty, continued to display outstanding technical ability and executed a heavy toll from the attacking forces, thus materially reducing the effectiveness of the hostile attack. When Clark Field was uncovered by the withdrawal of the North Luzon Forces, this regiment, displacing to the rear, successfully covered the retirement into the Bataan Peninsula, contributing in large measure to the successful execution of the difficult maneuver that made possible the prolonged defense of Bataan.

"Headquarters, Headquarters Detachment, and Army Troops, United States Army Forces in the Far East, are cited for outstanding performance of duty in action. During the period Dec. 8-Dec. 31, 1941, operating under continuous aerial bombardment, these units planned and directed the delaying action that made possible the withdrawal of the North and South Luzon forces into the Bataan Peninsula; they planned and executed the evacuation of Manila and through prodigies of labor, working to complete exhaustion of personnel, brought about the movement of supplies and equipment that made possible the prolonged defense of Bataan, the execution of demolitions that effected the delay essential to the success of the withdrawing, and the maintenance of communications without which the maneuver might have failed.

"The I Philippine Corps, United States Army Forces in the Far East, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action. Attacked on Jan. 21, 1942, in the Bataan Peninsula by Japanese forces that were superior in numbers, training, and equipment, and with complete superiority in the air, its units maintained position through sheer tenacity despite penetrations in its front and left rear. Skilfully executed counter-attacks, driven home with magnificent courage on the part of the troops, resulted in the isolation of four hostile elements and their consequent complete annihilation, thus restoring on Feb. 14, 1942, the integrity of the Corps front.

"The II Philippine Corps, United States Army Forces in the Far East, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action. Attacked on Jan. 7, 1942, in the Bataan Peninsula, it withstood continuous assaults by superior forces supported by waves of unopposed medium and dive bombers operating over front lines and artillery positions. Its flank having been turned by a hostile penetration on Mount Natib, it executed skillfully conceived counterattacks with magnificent elan, thus making possible its successful withdrawal to a prepared battle position on Jan. 26, 1942.

"The Philippine Department, United States Army Forces in the Far East, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action. During the period from Jan. 6 to Feb. 14, 1942, in the Bataan Peninsula, all elements of the Philippine Department, operating under conditions that imposed the utmost hardship upon officers and men, under continuous aerial bombardment, performed prodigies far beyond reasonable expectations, in the execution of its mission. Improvising means under the most difficult conditions, it maintained equipment and the even flow of supply and evacuation, making possible the magnificent resistance of the I and II Philippine Corps on the battle position.

"The 200th Coast Artillery, antiaircraft, and the 515th Coast Artillery, anti-aircraft, United States Army Forces in the Far East, are cited for outstanding performance of duty in action. From Jan. 7 to March 8, 1942, these regiments were constantly in action on the Bataan Peninsula, covering airfields, artillery, and rear installations. Under constant attack by an enemy enjoying unopposed superiority in the air, these regiments, despite heavy losses in men and matériel, maintained a magnificent defense through outstanding technical ability and courage and devotion to duty, contributing in large measure to the successful defense of the Bataan Peninsula.

"The Fifth Interceptor Command, United States Forces in the Far East, with its attached units, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action during the period Jan. 6 to March 8, 1942. Operating in the Bataan Peninsula and on Corregidor, its meager air element constantly carried out hazardous reconnaissance missions and executed numerous surprise attacks against hostile ground, air and naval elements, despite the overwhelming force of the enemy. The courage and resourcefulness of its pilots have been worthy of the most profound emulation. Its ground units, operating under constant air bombardment, prepared, maintained, and defended airfields and essential installations. The spirit, courage, and devotion to duty of this unit made possible a major contribution to the prolonged defense of this area.

"The Harbor Defenses of Manila and Subic Bay, United States Army Forces in the Far East, are cited for outstanding performance of duty in action during the period from Dec. 29, 1941, to Feb. 28, 1942. Although subjected to terrific bombardment by enemy air echelons and prolonged fire by hostile land batteries, with heavy casualties and major damage to all utilities, this command, through outstanding courage and devotion to duty, maintained its defense at the peak of battle efficiency. Antiaircraft artillery units surpassed all known records in accuracy of fire, taking heavy toll of the attacking hostile planes; seacoast artillery units fired with tremendous effect in support of ground forces on Bataan and on hostile batteries and troop concentrations in Cavite Province; service elements, working day and night without regard to enemy action, repaired and maintained essential installations. Through its magnificent effectiveness on the fortified islands and on Bataan, the Harbor Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays wrote a brilliant page in the history of the Coast Artillery Corps.

Headquarters Detachment, Headquarters Company, and Army Troops, United States Army Forces in the Far East, are cited for outstanding performance of duty in action during the defense of Bataan from Jan. 12 to Feb. 14, 1942. The foresight and precision in planning by the staff, the effective execution of these plans by the service elements, the courage and coolness under fire, and the marked devotion to duty of all elements made possible, despite manifold handicaps, the preparation and execution of the plans which resulted in the successful defense of Bataan against the repeated and varied attacks by superior enemy forces throughout this period."

"The Harbor Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays and Naval and Marine Corps Units serving therein, United States Forces in the Philippines, are cited for outstanding performance of duty in action, during the period from March 14 to April 9, 1942, inclusive. Although subjected repeatedly to intense and prolonged artillery bombardment by concealed hostile batteries in Cavite Province and to heavy enemy aerial attacks, during the period above mentioned, and despite numerous casualties and extensive damage inflicted on defense installations and utilities, the morale, ingenuity, and combat efficiency of the entire command have remained at the high standard which has impressed fighting men the world over. On March 15, approximately 1,000 240-mm projectiles were fired at Forts Frank and Drum, and large numbers of lesser caliber projectiles struck Forts Hughes and Mills. Again on March 20, over 400 240-mm shells were fired at Fort Frank and a lesser number at Fort Drum, while enemy air echelons made a total of 50 attacks on Fort Mills with heavy aerial bombs. During the entire period all units maintained their armament at a high degree of efficiency, while seaward defense elements executed effective counter battery action. Antiaircraft batteries firing at extreme ranges exacted a heavy toll of hostile attacking planes, and naval and Marine units from exposed stations assured the defense of the beaches and approaches to the fortified islands. By unceasing labor and regardless of enemy activity, essential utilities were restored and the striking power of the command maintained unimpaired. As a result of their splendid combined efforts, ruggedness, and devotion to duty the various units and services comprising the harbor defenses of Manila and Subic Bays frustrated a major hostile attempt to reduce the efficiency of the fortified elements.

"Units included in above citation: 59th Coast Artillery, 60th Coast Artillery (AA), 91st Coast Artillery (PS), 92d Coast Artillery (PS), Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, Harbor Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays, Medical Detachment, Ordnance Detachment, Quartermaster Detachment (American and Philippine Scouts), Finance Detachment, First Coast Artillery (PA) (less Second Battalion), Company A, 803d Engineer Battalion (Aviation) (separate), detachments Army mine planter Harrison (American and Philippine Scouts), 4th U. S. Marines, U. S. Navy Inshore Patrol, Manila Bay area, Naval Force, District Headquarters, Fort Mills, Naval Forces, Mariveles area, Philippine Islands, Battery D, Second Coast Artillery (PA), First platoon. Battery F, Second Coast Artillery (AA), (PA), Second Platoon Battery F, Second Coast Artillery (AA), (Pa)."

2. There is nothing to report from other areas.

Mother Who Lost Three To Sponsor Navy Vessel

NEW LONDON, Wis., May 6 (AP)—Mrs. Peter Barber, mother of three sons who were killed in the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, has accepted an invitation from Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox to be sponsor of a Navy ship when it is launched this summer.

The Navy Secretary wrote that "in order to express to you in a tangible way appreciation of your sacrifice in the loss of three sons in naval service," it gave him great pleasure to designate Mrs. Barber as a sponsor for the vessel.

Corregidor's One Weakness: Defense Against Air Power

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Shaped like a rocky tadpole 4½ miles long, the island of Corregidor blocks the entrance to Manila Bay and had been converted into a miniature Gibraltar of tunnels and gun emplacements.

Since Spanish times the strategic value of Corregidor has marked it out as a fortress. The island lies opposite the tip of Bataan Peninsula and only two miles distant. This narrow channel is called Boca Chico, or "Small Mouth."

From Corregidor to the mainland at Cavite the distance is eight miles across the Boca Grande.

Beginning with such evident advantages of position for commanding the movement of ships into Manila Bay, its defenders have hewn the rock and transplanted forests to strengthen this fortress.

Since 1900, American ingenuity brought to Corregidor a network of technical defenses which were believed to render the island impregnable for a considerable period. In one respect the defenses were somewhat lacking—for aerial defense. One small airport, Kindley Field, could not send up enough fighters to meet large-scale bombing. Many of the gun installations predated air bombing.

A double-track rail line runs into the rock. There are elevators, deep storage vaults for food and water, well-protected ammunition magazines, and other supplies designed to maintain a garrison under long siege.

As anticipated, this island fortress held out longest among the defenses of Manila. Its fall came only after the loss of surrounding positions had given to Japanese attackers an insuperable advantage.

In much of its shoreline Corregidor rises abruptly from the sea. The "tail" is a sandy spit trailing toward Manila. The island's rounded head points toward the China Sea.

Seen from the deck of a passing steamer in normal times, Corregidor appeared green and peaceful. Its tropical forests alternated with sheer rock and deep ravines. At the highest point, Corregidor rose some 640 feet above the water. On the pointed lowlands where most of the non-military populace lived, Corregidor dropped away toward sea level.

Before the Japanese attack, Corregidor housed some 8,000 persons. Military reinforcements and civilian refugees from the mainland had probably greatly increased this number.

The last time when Corregidor figured in major military operations occurred in 1898, during the Spanish-American War. Then Admiral Dewey slipped past the island at night in his attack on Manila Bay.

South Dakota Primary Won By Anti-Isolation Democrat

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 6—One of the most consistent pre-Pearl Harbor isolationists, Senator William J. Bulow (D) of South Dakota, has been decisively defeated in the primaries by Ex-Gov. Thomas Berry, a whole-hearted supporter of President Roosevelt's policies, according to incomplete but apparently conclusive returns.

This is the outstanding development in the early returns of the first multiple elections of 1942 embracing four States, South Dakota, Indiana, Florida, and Alabama. Indications are that incumbent Members of Congress are being generally renominated, as they were earlier in Illinois, where the first primaries of 1942 took place last month.

Much attention centered on Indiana and South Dakota because these States are politically volatile and frequently indicate national trends. In 1936 both States were for Roosevelt but both States switched and were against him in 1940. In the first year, Indiana elected 11 Democrats to one Republican, while in 1938 and 1940 it picked a majority of Republicans. The small State of South Dakota picked one Democrat and one Republican in 1936, but since then has had two Republicans.

Less interest centered in Florida and Alabama where the Republican Party hardly exists and local issues largely rule. Primary nomination is equivalent to election there.

Series of "No" Votes

Washington observers followed events in South Dakota and Indiana for hints of voter reaction to former isolationists. The defeated Senator Bulow who came to the Upper Chamber in 1930 voted against the original Roosevelt-sponsored revision of the Neutrality Act, against the draft and against extension of the draft. He voted against lend-lease to aid the anti-Axis powers, and he opposed transferring Axis ships to Great Britain. Only a month before Pearl Harbor Senator Bulow was paired against the final revision of the Neutrality Act.

The difficulty in interpreting Senator Bulow's deefat in relation to the war is that other factors may have entered into it. He has been against the Administration repeatedly and has cast various votes against the Hull reciprocal tariff program. Thus the issue of party regularity was involved.

As Chairman of the Senate Civil Service committee, Senator Bulow not infrequently went along with Senator Kenneth D. McKellar (D) of Tennessee, who has little love for a rigid merit system. In 1940 Senator Bulow voted with the "ayes" in a barely averted attempt to rescind the bans of the first Hatch Act, the vote standing 41 ayes to 44 nays. Senator Bulow remained in Washington throughout the campaign, sending home only a few speeches by electrical transcription. He is one of the most silent members of the Senate, rarely making a speech.

Republicans Renominated

While Democrats yesterday were substituting Mr. Berry for a pre-Pearl Harbor isolationist in the South Dakota senatorial nomination, the Republicans renominated their two sitting House members, Francis Case, who was unopposed, and Karl E. Mundt. Mr. Mundt's earlier isolationist record is almost identical with that of Senator Bulow, cited above. Mr. Berry will face Republican Gov. Harlan J. Bushfield in the senatorial election next fall. He opposed Roosevelt foreign policies before Pearl Harbor.

The 12 Indiana congressional districts were centers of isolationist sentiment before Pearl Harbor. Eight seats are now held by Republicans, four by Democrats. The anti-isolationist resolution adopted last month by the Republican National Committee under the impetus of Wendell L. Willkie, a fellow-Indianan, may have reduced isolationism as a factor in the party primaries in Indiana and in other states to some degree. Of the 12 Indiana incumbents, six had no contest in the primaries.

Voting Records Listed

The six who met contests had the following voting records on selected pre-war isolationist issues:

	Revise Neutrality Act	Draft	Draft Extension	Lend Lease
Democrats				
Schulte	Yea	Nay	Nay	Yea
Boehne	Yea	Nay	Nay	Yea
Ludlow	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay
Republicans				
Grant	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay
Harness	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay
Johnson	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay

All of Indiana's incumbent Representatives appear to have won renomination except Mr. Schulte, who is trailing Ray J. Madden, veteran party leader at Gary.

Shut-Ins Volunteer Defense Services

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—Shut-ins of Winston-Salem have mobilized for war duty. They would play important roles in case of enemy attack from the air.

Under the direction of G. G. Wall, these patriots have been assigned definite duties, scores of them already having volunteered their services.

What could a shut-in do? Those in this city could and will, if necessity arises, form a vital link in Winston-Salem's defense. They have agreed to remain at all times near their telephones. Each has been provided with a group of names—persons with whom they have agreed to get in touch immediately should an air-raid alarm be sounded.

"It is a great pleasure to have such a group of people to work with," said Fred S. Hutchins, chairman of the Forsyth County Defense Council, adding: "The willingness of such people to do their part in the emergency should be a great incentive to all able-bodied citizens."

"Tell us what we can do and we will do it," said the spokesmen for the shut-ins. The offer was accepted, and now the shut-ins comprise an integral part of the city's defense system.

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RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL, BOSTON

Invaders of Madagascar Strike Stiffer Defense

Continued from Page 1

ance evidently had stiffened considerably as the British plunged through the jungle surrounding the base.

The commentator revised the original estimate of the distance between the Courrier Bay landing on the west side of the island and Diego Suarez on the east side from 10 miles to 20 miles. He refused to confirm a French estimate of the landing forces as 20,000 or a report that parachute troops were being used.

French strength was appraised in London at 1,500 Frenchmen and 3,700 Colonials. The French, obedient to the Vichy's Government's dictate to fight to the end, were believed here, however, to be inferior to the forces the British have put ashore.

There was no British word on the possibility of future landing on the island but it was pointed out in London that Madagascar scarcely could be called "safe" with occupation only of Diego Suarez.

Airfields such as the one at Tulear, on the Southwest Coast, down almost the whole length of the 1,000-mile-long island, it was pointed out, would afford the Japanese an opportunity to attack with air-borne infantry and parachutists as the Germans did to capture Crete.

These airfields, it was noted also, are vital if Madagascar is to be used as an air base for attacks on Japanese naval forces in the Indian Ocean and to patrol the three sea lanes passing near it.

These are:

1. Through the Mozambique Channel to Suez and Iran.
2. From the Cape of Good Hope to Colombo, Ceylon and Calcutta.
3. From the Cape to Australia.

Air Force in Action:

In Vichy it was announced that the island's entire air force had been hurled into action against a renewed British bombing attack. The French communiqué said "we are resisting along the first line of redoubts."

At the same time, it was disclosed that the French defense forces had lost two of three light naval units which sallied out of the Diego Suarez Naval Base Tuesday.

The 1,379-ton submarine Beveziers and a vessel known as the Bougainville were sunk by the gunfire of British naval forces as they attempted to close in for a torpedo attack, the communiqué said.

The third French ship participating in the attack, described in Vichy as a small auxiliary cruiser, was reported damaged but apparently was able to make her way back to Diego Suarez.

Word from Madagascar said most of the crews of the submarine and the Bougainville were able to reach shore.

Vichey described the Bougainville variously as a light cruiser and an auxiliary cruiser but Jane's Fighting Ships lists only a 2,156-ton French sloop of that name. A German radiocast said the ship was an auxiliary cruiser converted from the 7,110-ton passenger steamer Bougainville.

Survivors Fight On:

The sea engagement apparently took place in Courrier Bay. Dispatches from Vichy said the surviving crew members fought off the British landing until reinforcements took over the coastal defense.

Reports reaching Vichy gave no indication of the course of the battle against the British landing force other than Governor General Armand Annet's report that the first line of defenses was being held.

One French source said several British planes had been shot down by antiaircraft guns. Some of the light tanks which the British were said to have put into action ashore were reported destroyed.

A British informant, discussing the naval situation in the Madagascar area, said a Vichy convoy bound for the island recently had been intercepted.

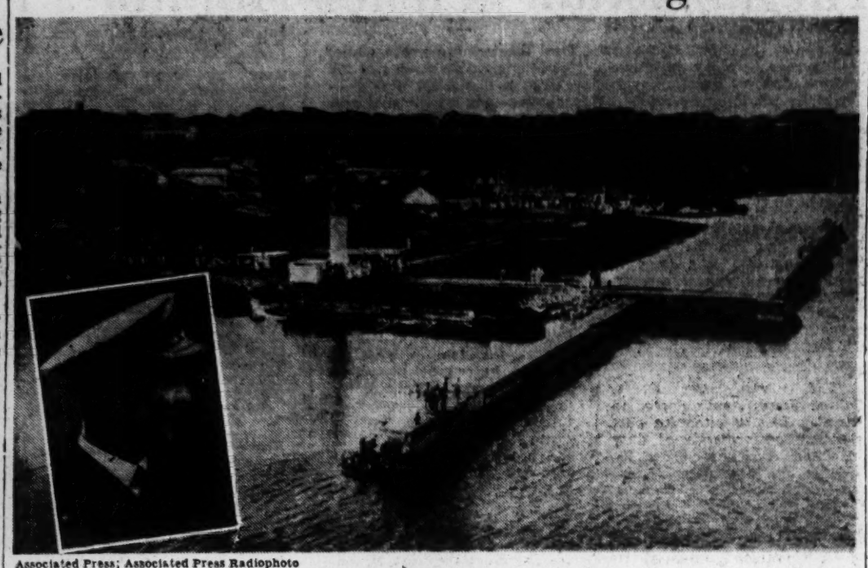
He called the defenses of Diego Suarez against sea assault "fairly formidable on paper" and said the harbor afforded a deep-water anchorage for a large fleet but that the drydock there, although large enough for cruisers, was not in top condition.

The British, presumably, hope to enter Diego Suarez from the land side before its installations may be destroyed by the French.

British sources, meanwhile, speculated whether the Madagascar coup would be the final issue putting Vichy unequivocally in the Axis camp and rumors were current here that Pierre Laval, Chief of Government in the Vichy Regime, would leave soon for Berlin to discuss with Hitler any consequences of the Madagascar investment.

A Vichy Cabinet session was being watched closely for indications of the future of relations between Washington and Vichy.

Goal of British Drive in Madagascar



Associated Press; Associated Press Radiophoto

Docks at Diego Suarez

British troops are fighting their way across northern Madagascar to capture the French naval base at Diego Suarez and thereby keep that key port out of Japanese hands. Inset: Rear Admiral E. N. Syfret, in command of British naval forces supporting the invasion of the island. This photograph was radioed from London to New York.

Burma

Forty Japanese planes were destroyed and 25 others badly damaged by a heavy United States bomber squadron which struck early today in its second successive raid on Mingaladon airdrome just north of Rangoon, American sources said.

Three flights of Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton's bomber force in India delivered the attack, starting fires that could be seen 70 miles away.

Their bombs smashed into the fire-blackened Japanese hangar and gasoline dump, left wrecked by the two previous flights of bombers the night before.

The raid was the seventh in the Lower Burma area since American fliers began their aerial offensive from India, April 1.

The RAF, timing its blows with the American attack, struck anew at barges bringing Japanese war material and perhaps troops up the Chindwin River on the Burma front 400 miles to the north.

The Americans met strong anti-aircraft and fighter plane opposition, a United States Army Air Force headquarters communiqué said, intimating that Mingaladon was perhaps the chief of all the Japanese air bases in Burma.

The communiqué said the first flight of bombers started many fires and caused explosions and a second flight increased the destruction and spread the fires so that a third flight observed flames at a distance of 70 miles.

While weary British land forces continued a rear-guard action along the Chindwin, aided by the RAF bombing in the vicinity of Monywa, about 50 miles west of fallen Mandalay, there was no word from the eastern end of the Burma Front, where the Chinese forces at last report were fighting the Japanese who had thrust across the border into China's Yunnan Province.

As the main British forces fell back, a military commentator said they might have to abandon some of their heavier equipment, but that they were in no greater danger of entrapment than for the past three days. However, it was conceded that the Japanese eventually may cut them off.

India's Defense Set:

British sources said a remarkable development has occurred in India's defenses since the fall of Singapore last Feb. 15 and the Japanese have been prevented from using Burma as an invasion base against India until the British were prepared to meet such an attack.

There is ample evidence, these sources said, that Japan has paid a very high price both on land and in the air for its Burma conquests and may be unable to continue large-scale operations immediately.

Although a considerable number of both British and Chinese troops probably will be captured by the Japanese, according to officers returning from the Burmese frontier, General Alexander's Army was said to be intact and to have foiled any serious threat of encirclement. It was fighting desperately in spots, however, backed up against trackless, jungle-covered mountains.

To the east, where Japanese vanguards had stormed through the Burma Road back door of China, parts of the Chinese Sixth Army were scattered in small pockets for 100 miles around Lashio.

A last-ditch job of evacuating as many troops and refugee civilians as possible was being carried out by American and British air lines despite hazards of distance, mountains, and Japanese fighter planes everywhere.

Seven Pan American Airways planes were diverted from the China Air Supply Service and hauled out 1,200 persons before the Japanese closed in around their airfield north of Mandalay. Some planes designed to carry 21 passengers were loaded with 70.

Most of the refugees ferried out by air were women and children but some also were British soldiers who had fought, unrelieved, for four months against waves of fresh enemy divisions.

The Dwindling French Empire

By the Associated Press

The passing of Madagascar to British control will mean that the Vichy Government has lost effective control of more than a third of the area of the pre-war French Colonial Empire and more than half its population.

That empire, which was the world's second largest, totaling 3,791,000 square miles in area and with a population of 65,598,000, now is split among Vichy, the Axis (Japan), the Free French and the Allies.

The status of this Empire, the saving of which was one of the chief purposes of Marshal Philippe Pétain, follows:

Colony	Area (in Sq. Miles)	Population	Control
India	200	293,000	Free French
Indo-China	286,000	23,250,000	Japan
North Africa	433,000	16,085,000	Vichy
West Africa	1,820,000	15,000,000	Vichy
Equatorial Africa	900,000	3,500,000	Free French
Somaliland	9,000	50,000	Vichy (but under close British watch
Madagascar (and nearby Isl'ds)	238,000	4,000,000	
St. Pierre, Miquelon (off Newfoundland)	93	3,916	British Free French
Martinique, Guadeloupe, French Guiana (in America)	35,107	496,000	Vichy (but watched by United States) Free French
Oceania (including New Caledonia in Pacific protected by United States)	10,000	100,000	Recognized as independent after British-Free French occupation.
Syria	60,000	2,820,000	

This shows that more than 33,000,000 of the population and 1,494,000 square miles of the area have been lost by Vichy.

Midway Island

Five times the Japanese have attacked Midway Island since their surprise raid on Pearl Harbor Dec. 7 precipitated war in the Pacific, and five times they have been repulsed by the defenders of the little United States outpost 1,149 miles northwest of Hawaii.

Details of the gallant defense were disclosed today following the return of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, from an inspection of Midway, where he awarded honors to Marine Corps and naval personnel who helped thwart the attacks.

Australia

Allied bombers smashed anew Tuesday at Japanese bases above Australia in the steady effort to keep the enemy from building up offensive strength, Allied headquarters announced today, with attacks on Lae, New Guinea, and Rabaul, New Britain.

At Lae, where the raid was the sixth in 10 days, the war bulletin said hits were scored on grounded enemy bombers.

The attack on Rabaul was the third in four days but headquarters only said that "hits were observed in the target area."

Prime Minister John W. Curtin announced in Canberra the appointment of Air Commodore George Jones as Chief of Air Staff of the Royal Australian Air Force. Commodore Jones served in the Australian Flying Corps in the last war.

Russian Front

The German High Command announced today in radiocasts from Berlin that communications with a German Army force in an important position long encircled and attacked by the Russians (apparently Staraya Russa) had been restored.

Without identifying the place by name, a communiqué said it was in the northern sector, had been attacked by superior Russian forces since Jan. 21, and that contact was restored by a carefully prepared assault.

The Russians have reported for months that the German 16th Army was encircled at Staraya Russa, just south of Lake Ilmen, and that its 96,000 men were being destroyed gradually as German airborne supply and reinforcement efforts were thwarted.

The German communiqué reported other successes against the Russians. Soviet attacks on the far-northern Lapland-Murmansk Front were declared repelled and a bombardment of a Leningrad armament works was said to have set great fires.

Meanwhile, Moscow reported that Russia's first "spring division," brought out of reserve in Siberia and thrown into action on an undisclosed sector of the front, had won a victory over the Germans and captured an important river valley.

Red Star, mouthpiece of the Russian Army, said that this vanguard of the new armies formed during the winter deep in the Soviet interior reached the front last month.

Russian dispatches received in London said Marshal Simeon Timoshenko's troops, striking forward in a developing campaign in the Ukraine, had beaten off several German counterattacks with heavy losses and kept the Germans from regaining their lost ground.

These reports said the Germans counterattacked in several sectors near industrial Kharkov and Taganrog in an attempt to break up what appeared to be a Russian spring offensive at the southern flank of the battlefront.

Madagascar: Cog in Allied Strategy

By a Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 6—Can the British descent on Madagascar be interpreted as the first step in an invasion of Europe by the United Nations?

If the Japanese could have followed up the seizure of the Andaman Islands and Rangoon, Burma, by the occupation of Colombo, Ceylon, and Madagascar, the British and American Navies, already heavily overworked, would have been subjected to a fresh, severe strain, which might have prevented the concentration of vessels required for a successful landing and the maintenance of major forces of troops on the European continent. But it is believed that postponement of a big-scale offensive against the Nazis, that thus would have been caused, has been avoided by forestalling a Japanese move onto Madagascar.

The Indian Ocean forms a vast equilateral triangle of which the western side is completely controlled by the United Nations, the southern side lies in open water and the eastern side is dominated mainly by the Japanese from the Andamans to Sumatra and Java. The Allies, if installed on Madagascar, would be based favorably to wage the battle of the Indian Ocean at the same time that they continue the struggles in the Atlantic and Pacific and build up sea, air and land forces in Britain big enough to storm the continent successfully.

This building up has progressed far enough to worry the Germans considerably, judging by reports from Lisbon, Portugal, regarding their troop movements westward and defense preparations generally behind the long Atlantic, North Sea, and Channel coast lines they now hold. For the Nazis obviously do not believe that the British are going to complete the time-consuming preparations for a full-scale invasion before launching a diversion or diversions on a scale far greater than the combined sea, air, and land raids already carried out.

Extremes in Offense

Commando raids and an invasion proper are at the two extremes in the scale of offensive possibilities studied by the military commanders of this country. Between them lie the possibilities of assaults sufficiently varying in strength, character, significance, and direction to distract the Nazis from full concentration upon their commitments in Russia, North Africa, and Southeastern Europe.

The expectation in Germany now is that more ambitious assaults will be undertaken soon by the British in an attempt to establish and hold a bridgehead as a prelude to concentrating troops in force on the continental mainland.

To German eyes, British coastal areas from which civilian visitors have been barred since April 15 appear now more in the light of advanced offensive bases than as defensive zones. Like the rest of the world, they know that back of them the British are building up formidable air-borne and armored divisions to operate in conjunction with lighter forces. The Germans perceive, therefore, that theoretically all the British have to do—and it is "plenty"—to strike a severe surprise blow at some chosen point on the Nazis' Western Front is to concentrate troops, material, and shipping secretly in appropriate coastal areas, clear a path through the mine fields, and sally forth in the dark with enough air and sea cover to provide adequate protection in the daylight.

Nazis Must Be Prepared

So the Germans must co-ordinate all their plans in other theaters of war with the need for being prepared to handle sudden attacks at one or more points in the west—a fact which, even before such attacks are delivered, is of practicaly value to both the Russian and the British Armies of the Middle East Command.

The Nazis are striking at British coastal areas in hit-and-run air raids now, but the small formations they are sending over are an indication of the Luftwaffe's limitations. What they need is still another diversion to assail Britain's sea communication lines and dislocate the steady work being done here to build up forces of all kinds for a sustained continental attack.

Japanese entry into war and the unbroken sequence of the successes they have gained furnished the Axis with such a diversion and rendered for the Nazis at sea a service similar to that which the Russians' strong resistance rendered to the Allies on land. But America's decision not to neglect the European front while operating against Japan and developing an enormous production program means that the effects of this diversion are being overcome.

The presence of two Japanese admirals at Vichy after the installation of Pierre Laval as French Premier threatened another Axis move to dislocate sea communications upon which the consummation of a major Allied offensive must depend in the last resort. The British move into Madagascar brings that consummation nearer by at least the time that Axis seizure of that key island would have delayed it.

9 RAF Cross Norway, Escape Into Sweden

NEW YORK, May 6 (CBS)—Nine British airmen who crashed after bombing Trondheim have escaped into Sweden after an arduous journey during which they were pursued by German police, soldiers and frontier guards, the British Radio reported.

The airmen made their way through the Norwegian forests, and over mountains in melting snow, on only iron rations, BBC said.

For a long time they were pursued by German police, soldiers and frontier guards.

According to reports in Stockholm, five of the British airmen had been captured by the Germans, but escaped by knocking out their guards. When they reached the Swedish ski resort at Storlien, they were exhausted.

They have been interned . . . in central Sweden. The British Legation has, however, applied for their release on the grounds that they are escaped prisoners.

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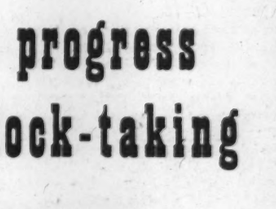
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Children's Care While Mothers Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The problem of taking care of the children of married women who want to find jobs in defense industries is being tackled in Ontario as one of the steps toward solving the man-power shortage. Social workers and Board of Education officials have been aware of this problem with married women for some time now, and realize that it is bound to become increasingly serious.

So far industry has tried to avoid taking on mothers whose home responsibilities are great. But from now on there will be no such discrimination, as the plants must have more employees. And already, according to a survey made in seven Toronto schools in an industrial area, more than 20 per cent of the pupils find no one at home during the day to cook their meals.

Lack of the "noon lunch" is only part of the problem of what can happen to children who are left all day long with no supervision. Judge Mott's recent report on the alarming increase in juvenile delinquency is also causing welfare workers to give much thought to a possible solution of this problem.

Dr. Clarence Hincks, who recently returned from England, has pointed out that every school in English industrial areas is obliged to serve a hot meal at noon. In some there is another at night, and supervision for the children until the mothers come to get them after their work is over. Wartime nurseries are springing up everywhere, with trained staffs to care for the children.

Toronto's day nurseries, or nursery schools, have facilities to care for about 300 children, according to Miss Bessie Touzel, executive secretary of the Welfare Council, but since the war started, they have had to refuse to care for some thousands of children on account of lack of space.

The Welfare Council proposes the establishment of neighborhood nurseries, housed in schoolrooms and possibly in churches, and the Board of Education has approved, in principle, the idea of allotting vacant classrooms for an experiment in the care of children of pre-school age.

Another plan under consideration is the possibility of organizing "foster day care," in which women would be engaged to take three or four neighborhood children into their homes and care for them. The Council is also trying to do something to have mothers working in factories kept permanently on the day shift, instead of having to change every week or so.

The Edith L. Groves School, established in 1923 for the training of adolescent girls for homemakers, domestic service, mother's help and sewing, is now giving practical training in the care of children, as the school has found that many of its students are responsible not only for home duties after school, but must look after younger children. The school is also constantly being asked to fill nursemaids' positions, and in fact has not been able to meet this demand since the war began.

Christian Science Program From WEAF

Russell B. Pettit will conduct a Christian Science program from Station WEAF, New York City, next Sunday afternoon, May 10, at 12:30 p. m., E. W. T. The subject of this address is "In Quietness and Confidence Shall be Your Strength." Wallace R. Magill, assisted by a staff organist, will sing, "Thou Wilt Keep Him in Perfect Peace," by Ralph Cox.

This is the sixth program in the 1941-1942 series that is being given through the co-operation of the National Broadcasting Company over Station WEAF.

As usual, this program is given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

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'Ghost Town of Radio' Changes To Third Radio City in U. S.

By Nate White

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Only two years ago San Francisco was called the "ghost town of radio." Today it is the home of the third NBC Radio City in the United States.

This transformation may seem astounding. Actually no basic change has occurred. The public and radiocasters have simply changed their attitudes about San Francisco.

With the formal opening of the new 1,000,000 Radio City here (New York and Hollywood are the others), the showmanship and talent of San Francisco are recognized.

San Francisco was a pioneer in radio. In the early days when Midwesterners and Easterners sat as if glued to their ear phones until early morning hours so they could "get California," the City by the Golden Gate was well on the way to a leading national position in radio, because it has always been a national leader in the entertainment world.

"One Man's Family"

Among the radio personalities and programs for which San Francisco wa sresponsible are Al Pearce, Meredith Willson and "One Man's Family."

When more than a decade ago radio began to feature cinema stars, San Francisco lost the early focus it had gained to Hollywood. Radio dials simply turned south. Hollywood glamour, wisecracks, and talent won America. San Francisco, the city which had always boasted that it "knew how," was forced to retreat in radio.

As the home of cinema-makers, Hollywood is still the radio capital of the West Coast. It commands big-name entertainers and talent which will doubtless hold the spotlight. Radio in San Francisco does not challenge that fact. New York and Hollywood must be national leaders in radio simply because of what they are and have.

What the new Radio City here does is to recognize that America is rich with color and rich with talent and that there is a place in radio for the excellent material San Francisco has. Instead of pushing San Francisco into a competitive position with New York or Hollywood in radio, a position which would be hard to win and even harder to hold, the new Radio City accents the rich cultural, musical, and dramatic background of this very colorful city between an ocean and a great bay.

Just as the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra and the San Francisco Opera Ballet have won and are still winning nation-wide attention, so other talents here will more and more find their way through the ether from Radio City. It is a fact, frequently commented on, that San Francisco is an originator of talent, of musicians, of artists, sculptors, writers, actors, and athletes, and that these trace their start to the Golden Gate metropolis.

At San Francisco's low ebb in radio, NBC sent its Al E. Nelson from Chicago, a man who had seen radio grow in the East and Midwest. Mr. Nelson recognized instantly the remarkable talent and dramatic possibilities in San Francisco. He saw the opportunity which a San Francisco Radio City would have. Within a few weeks he had ended a feud between San Francisco radio stations and local newspapers. He fostered press and radio relations and helped start an era of good will and co-operation between these two public information agencies. He is now retiring from NBC and has been succeeded by John W. Elwood, former San Franciscan, and a radio pioneer.

Theatrical Aspects

Meanwhile talent scouts were discovering what San Francisco had. Within a short time national programs and coastwise programs were emanating from San Francisco in greater numbers. Such popular radio serials as "One Man's Family" began carrying San Francisco-originated programs across the country.

The new Radio City is a modern concrete building which uses a large amount of structural glass and dramatizes the color and theatrical aspects of radio. Its most dominant exterior feature is a tile mural, 16 feet by 40 feet, which shows how radio links all the peoples of the world in unison when every other material system has failed. It shows how the radio waves recognize no borders and no expanses, but flow on and on, reaching every nation on every shore.

Technically San Francisco Radio City is the latest thing in radio in the United States. Although it is not as large as New York Radio City or Hollywood, it is considered a radio engineer's ideal building. According to Gordon Strang, New York engineer who supervised the building, the new Radio City is "the essence of all radio construction experience. Into it went all the benefits and none of the mistakes of studio construction."

There are 10 studios, three open to the public. Since the building is windowless the air is conditioned throughout. The building is so constructed that mechanical vibration or traffic jars cannot be felt in the studios and control rooms.

The colors throughout the building detail the exotic colors developed by the peoples of all the earth. This gives the building an international atmosphere, an atmosphere which incidentally aptly reflects San Francisco.

Canada Unifies Censorship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 6 — Various branches of censorship in this country have been brought under a unified control and a Director of Censorship has been appointed. Col. O. M. Biggar, Chairman of the Canadian Section of the United States-Canadian Joint Defense Board, has been named to the post.

In making the announcement to the House of Commons, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King said that overlapping now would be avoided, and that from the point of view "of preventing leakage of information valuable to the enemy and for the purpose of securing information for intelligence purposes" it was expected that the centralized system would be more efficient. The new organization also will facilitate relations with British and American censorship authorities which themselves are under central control.

All Canadian censorship administration now will be under the Ministry of National War Services. Hitherto various branches have been responsible to four different ministers of the Cabinet although a "degree of integration" existed through a Censorship Coordination Committee.

With the "increased scope and intensity of the war" the system has proved inadequate, Mr. King explained. He further stated that Colonel Biggar would continue to perform his duties as Canadian head of the Joint Defense Board.

The change in the censorship administration comes at a time when a new committee of the House of Commons is starting a review of the Defense of Canada Regulations. Some members still are critical of some of the features of the regulations, particularly those relating to internment.

Censorship has not been the object of such criticism. Earlier in the present session, however, some complaints were made by members of Parliament that letters addressed to them had been opened by censors located in or near defense areas. They objected to this as an infringement of their rights as members of Parliament.

Brevard Building Fund Turned Into War Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BREVARD, N. C., May 6—When a building expansion program at Brevard Junior College here was halted due to wartime priorities on materials, the building fund committee, composed of Brevard business and civic leaders, found themselves with $63,000 in funds pledged by local citizens and business houses, but nothing to buy with the funds.

The committee called a special meeting, and, according to S. E. Varner, chairman, the funds will be invested in United States war bonds until such time as materials are available to continue with the building program at the college. The committee voted unanimously to invest the funds in war bonds, Mr. Varner said.

The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ADVENTURES OF MARTIN EDEN—Uneven but absorbing drama with harshness and brutality in portions of narrative. Well acted.—M, Y.

ALL THAT MONEY CAN BUY—This revival of the Faust legend, with a Yankee farmer giving Satan a seven-year option, falls at times but has brilliant atmospheric touches.—M, Y.

ALWAYS IN MY HEART—Modest melodrama introducing Gloria Warren, a lively and attractive coloratura.—M, Y. C.

APPOINTMENT FOR LOVE—Matter-of-fact woman doctor marries a playboy playwright. Plot in poor taste. —M.

A YANK IN THE R. A. F.—Romance with actual combat shots. Technically superior and exciting, but glorifies a man who is without decency or fineness of feeling. Well acted.—M.

BABES ON BROADWAY — Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland bright and talented in big musical, well furnished with production numbers, but script is tiresome.—M, Y, C.

BAHAMA PASSAGE—Handsome Technicolor photography decorates an implausible story of triangular pattern in the Bahamas.—M, Y.

BALL OF FIRE—Comedy about some scholars and assorted night club characters. More amusing for the linguistic twists and gags than for plot. —M, Y.

BIRTH OF THE BLUES—Sentimental songbag of popular tunes of the past effectively paraded in a fictional story about the origins of New Orleans jazz.—M, Y.

BLONDE FROM SINGAPORE—Spoofing adventure farce. Minor but rather comical.—M, Y.

BLUES IN THE NIGHT—Hard-boiled melodrama about jazz musicians. Has drive and some expert performances. —M.

BLUE, WHITE, AND PERFECT—Conventional melodrama, with more emphasis on strong-arm action than adroitness.—M, Y.

BORN TO SING—Youthful talent in a song-and-dance show. Entertaining despite intrusion of conventional gangster motif.—M, Y.

BULLET SCARS—Formula melodrama about doctor captured by gangsters. —M, Y.

BURMA CONVOY—Long and tedious journey over one of the world's most exciting highways.—M, Y.

BUTCH MINDS THE BABY—Comic hokum. Some uproariously funny business in this underworld item. —M, Y.

BUY ME THAT TOWN—Gangster burlesque with little subtlety in either humor or acting.—M, Y.

CADET GIRL — Second-rate musical about a West Point cadet who nearly gives up his army career to marry a night club singer.—M, Y.

CANAL ZONE—Routine action drama agreeably acted and liberally supplied with shots of planes in action. —M, Y, C.

CAPTAINS OF THE CLOUDS—Magnificent aerial photography and a number of interesting scenes at RCAF training centers. The story is the old one about business and romantic rivals who take their rivalry into the air.—M, Y.

CASTLE IN THE DESERT—Charlie Chan mystery melodrama with startling discoveries and comedy relief combined according to formula. —M, Y.

CHOCOLATE SOLDIER—Lavish musical frappe, with much singing to interrupt a plot considerably more innocuous than the original Molnar play about a jealous husband's masquerade to test his wife's fidelity. —M, Y.

CONFIRM OR DENY—Melodrama of uneven merit set in wartime London. Physical details realistically presented. Gallant deeds handled in sentimental manner.—M, Y.

COURTSHIP OF ANDY HARDY — Amusing adventures and mishaps, mingled with touches of pathos, understandingly written and neatly filmed.—M, Y, C.

DANGEROUSLY THEY LIVE — Spy melodrama seeking excitement in suggestion of violence and peril. —M, Y.

DAY IN SOVIET RUSSIA — Soviet report on the Russian people at work and play, building and defending their country. Some of the photography is excellent. Instructive propaganda, well done.—M, Y, C.

DESIGN FOR SCANDAL—Program farce-romance, efficiently acted. — M, Y.

DR. KILDARE'S VICTORY—Routine installment, introducing an attractive ingenue, Ann Ayars. There is the usual comedy, melodrama, and operating-room scene.—M.

DUMBO—Delightful fantasy about a baby elephant. Scenes of humor, imagination, and wonder. Occasional vulgarities do not prevent this from being one of Disney's best.—M, Y, C.

FEMININE TOUCH — Dull picture which upholds jealousy and brutality as laudable.—M.

FINGERS AT THE WINDOW—Comedy murder thriller. Well written, acted and directed. May be too horrific for some—M.

FLEET'S IN—Song, dance and wise cracks by some musical comedy sailors on shore leave. Some tasteless humor, but otherwise shipshape film musical entertainment.—M, Y.

FLYING CADETS—Tame story of youngster, who attends flying school to be near World War hero father, though latter does not know him.—M, Y.

FORTY THOUSAND HORSEMEN — Melodrama of first World War. Scenes of roistering in Cairo and sanguinary fighting. Some profanity. Handsome photography of troops.—M.

FOUR FLIGHTS TO LOVE — Lacy triviality from France. Occasional charm and a newcomer, Micheline Presle, lighten sufficiently the sentimentalities.—M, Y.

FOUR JACKS AND A JILL—Mixture of romance, underworld melodrama, comedy, and some music. Ray Bolger's dancing provides the best part of the entertainment.—M, Y.

GAY FALCON—Comedy mystery with the usual type of story but better than average acting and directing.—M, Y.

GENTLEMAN AFTER DARK—Sentimental crime melodrama.—M, Y.

GHOST OF FRANKENSTEIN—Pale but unpleasant carbon copy of horror-story idea.—M.

GIRL MUST LIVE — British-made roughhouse comedy about two chorus girls, a millionaire, and a young woman fresh from boarding school.—M.

GOLD RUSH—Chaplin comedy that still seems one of the funniest of them all.—M, Y, C.

GREAT GUNS—Latest Laurel and Hardy farce finds the comedians in the army, where their adventures follow the usual laugh-provoking pattern.—M, Y, C.

GUERRILLA BRIGADE—Thrilling account of how German invaders and local puppets were driven out of the Ukraine in 1918. Excitingly photographed and vividly acted.

HELLZAPOPPIN — Some hilarious cinema tricks in an otherwise conventional screen musical romance.—M, Y.

HENRY ALDRICH FOR PRESIDENT—Amusing entertainment, though with a tendency to overemphasis.—M, Y.

H. M. PULHAM, ESQ.—Touches of humor, satire, nostalgia, and sentiment. Complications of the last quarter of Marquand novel omitted from the film.—M, Y.

HONKY TONK — An offensive film about a confidence man. Glorifies honky-tonk values and callous disregard for law and decency.—M.

HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY—Tribute to courage, nobility, and the dignity of the human spirit make this tragic story of Welsh coal miners one of John Ford's greatest pictures. Acting superb. Much splendid singing by a Welsh male chorus.—M, Y.

HURRY, CHARLIE, HURRY—Leon Errol in a mildly funny comedy about a husband with a socially ambitious wife.—M, Y.

ICE-CAPADES — Some fetching ice-carnival shots. Less plot would have made it more entertaining. M, Y, C.

INTERNATIONAL SQUADRON — War melodrama of familiar pattern about a philandering American test pilot who joins the RAF.—M, Y.

I WAKE UP SCREAMING — Tense melodrama, technically better done than the average of its kind, building an atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

JOAN OF PARIS—Melodrama about a Parisienne who sacrifices herself to aid a Free French flier and his four comrades. Marks Hollywood debut of Michele Morgan and Paul Henreid.—M, Y.

JOE SMITH, AMERICAN—Domestic comedy and action drama skillfully interwoven with legitimate patriotic theme. Some overstressing of brutality. M, Y.

JOHNNY EAGER—Melodrama about a gangster. Brutal and suggestive.—M.

JUKE BOX JENNY—Another "musical" snob is converted to swing.—M, Y.

JUNGLE BOOK—Technicolor photography of animals magnificent but film may be found labored by some and too horrific at times by others.—M, Y.

KATHLEEN—Except for a few passages that are engaging, humorous, or poignant, Shirley Temple's first film in a year is pedestrian and oversentimental.—M, Y, C.

KEEP 'EM FLYING—Abbott and Costello in their characteristic comedy manner in a story about the training of combat fliers, all aimed to secure laughter and thrills.—M, Y, C.

KID GLOVE KILLER—Neatly compounded detective melodrama.—M, Y.

KINGS ROW—Dreary and pointless rehearsal of human misery, with insanity, murder and suicide piled on one another.—M.

LABURNUM GROVE — Odd mesalliance between English family comedy and polite crime melodrama, about a cheery British suburbanite who turns out to be a counterfeiter.—M, Y.

LADY FOR A NIGHT—Implausible costume drama.—M.

LADY HAS PLANS—Entertaining combination of farce and spy melodrama. M, Y.

LADY IS WILLING — Begins with amusing comedy—ends with overdone pathos, centering on hospital operation.—M, Y.

LADY IN QUESTION—Girl acquitted of murder complicates life of good Samaritan.—M, Y.

LARCENY, INC.—Underworld farce. Confused ethics and elemetary humor.—M, Y.

LAW OF THE TROPICS — Another story about a marriage of convenience with a plot about a husband and wife who love and loyalty in 78 minutes.—M, Y.

LOOK WHO'S LAUGHING—Minor but entertaining comedy.—M, Y, C.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE—Rowdy fun in handsome Technicolor frame. Irving Berlin's delightful score has been slighted, and so has good taste now and then.—M, Y.

LYDIA—Tedious review of a Boston debutante's love affairs, seen in flashbacks.—M.

MAJOR BARBARA—Skillful adaptation of Shaw's play, excellently acted. Even better than the play is the foreward by the author, speaking from his home in England, directly in the line of German bombers.—M, Y.

MALE ANIMAL—Academic freedom, entrenched trusteeship, and football involved in campus free-for-all. Resulting fun almost always excellent, and freedom of speech wins the day. There is one lengthy sequence of intoxication.—M.

MALTESE FALCON — Brilliant remake of a grim and hard-bitten thriller. Irony and a sense of character in a brutal and crime-filled atmosphere.—M.

MAN AT LARGE—That irrepressible girl cub reporter is at it again, bungling her way into the biggest scoop of the year. Should be more exciting.—M, Y.

MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER — Comedy of insult. Monty Woolley repeats his Broadway performance with benefit of close-ups. Entertaining for those who relish this kind of comedy writing.—M, Y.

MAN WHO SEEKS THE TRUTH — Indicates with tragic irony the corruption and cynicism within France before that country fell. Tedious story which possesses only occasional flashes of wit.—M.

MARRIED BACHELOR — Mediocre comedy about a man who nearly sacrificed marital happiness for sham success.—M, Y.

MELODY LANE—Musical film with comedy trimmings, running pretty much to pattern.—M, Y.

MISTER V—Spy melodrama, with Leslie Howard posing as an inoffensive professor who leads students on a holiday (1939) excursion to Germany. Coincidental escape of several anti-Nazis puzzles the Gestapo and excites the spectator.—M, Y.

MOKEY—Restraint and sincerity in story of young wife who begins to understand lively but inarticulate little stepson before it is too late. Unpretentious, affecting.—M, Y.

MOONLIGHT IN HAWAII — Slender musical about two partners each of whom decides to save his business by marrying a wealthy widow. Leon Errol repeats his familiar drunken scene.—M, Y.

MOON OVER HER SHOULDER—Trite and occasionally vulgar comedy about what happens when an expert on marital affairs neglects his wife.—M.

MR. BUG GOES TO TOWN—Emphasis upon the grotesque as comedy rather than on the beautiful or the fantastically satiric. Final sequences exciting and imaginative. M, Y, C.

MUSICAL STORY—Humorous and ingratiating Soviet picture about a Leningrad tax driver who becomes an operatic star.—M, Y, C.

MY FAVORITE BLONDE—One of Bob Hope's best.—M, Y, C.

NEVER GIVE A SUCKER AN EVEN BREAK—W. C. Fields acting out a story with results that are by turns ludicrous, tedious, and distasteful. There is the usual atmosphere of befuddled alcholism.—M.

NEW YORK TOWN—Well-intentioned but minor variation on the familiar theme of the romance of a great city.—M, Y.

NIGHT OF JAN 16—Moderately effective mystery melodrama, which alters considerably the stage play from which it was taken.—M, Y.

NINE LIVES ARE NOT ENOUGH—Routine melodrama about a reporter who helps the police unmask a murderer. A deranged youth, an heiress, a rival journalist, and some gangsters are involved.—M, Y.

NINE BACHELORS — Sacha Guitry's fabulous farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M, Y.

NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH—Considerable reparted in Bob Hope's familiar style, some slapstick, some bedroom farce, and considerable running about. Unevenly amusing.—M, Y.

NO HANDS ON THE CLOCK—Mystery melodrama, mingling excitement with comedy. About average of its kind. M, Y.

NORTH TO THE KLONDIKE—Fairly effective routine melodrama about homesteaders versus crooked miners. —M, Y.

ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN—Hartzell Spence's biography of his Methodist clergyman father in an ambitious screen version. Humorous, dramatic, and sentimental by turns. M, Y, C.

PARIS CALLING—A persuasive emotional actress, Elisabeth Bergner, makes the best of a poor script in a second-rate spy story. Opening scenes are moving and effective. —M, Y.

PLAYMATES—John Barrymore's burlesque of himself and Kay Kyser's version of "Romeo and Juliet." Entertainment depends on point of view.—M, Y.

PASHA'S WIVES—Atmospherically effective at outset, but grows less interesting toward the end. Well acted. M, Y.

QUIET WEDDING — From England comes a tale, told with wisdom, humor, and some poignance, about a girl who wanted a quiet wedding and didn't get it. Excellent cast.—M, Y.

REAP THE WILD WIND—Film telling of fight of lawyer against shipwrecking pirates off Florida Keys in 1840's. Long, large, and dull—M, Y, C.

REMARKABLE ANDREW—A staunch admirer of Andrew Jackson receives a "visitation" from the old warrior. Although not entirely successfull in its fantasy, this is a stimulating comedy, with high intentions. —M, Y.

REMEMBER THE DAY—Exquisite film comedy, told and acted with affecterize the narrative. Well acted.—M, Y.

TARGET FOR TONIGHT — Brilliant, effective and emotional British documentary about a bombing raid. Marvelously photographed, and acted with casual and unaffected restraint by members of the R, A, F.—M, Y, C.

TARZAN'S SECRET TREASURE—Some grown-ups will find this very funny. Scenes of crocodiles eating men reduce the films suitability for younger audiences.—M, Y.

TEXAS — Sprawling Western which pokes a little fun at cowboy epics. Handsome film but loosely-told yarn. —M, Y.

THAT NIGHT IN RIO—Belongs to that Hollywood view of South America which causes proponents of Pan-Americanism to shudder. Extreme innuendo.—M.

THE BUGLE SOUNDS—Mixture of comedy and melodrama with Wallace Beery as veteran cavalry sergeant, with a predilection for alcohol.—M, Y.

THE INVADERS—British film, produced in Canada, about six marooned U-boat seamen. Propaganda interferes with the pace necessary in a chase picture. Well acted and photographed, exciting on occasion, but not over-credible.—M, Y.

TWO YANKS IN TRINIDAD—Slapdash comedy and excitement.—M, Y.

THE MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about a carnival rider who became the world's greatest ballerina —M.

THE PRIME MINISTER—Fairly interesting but not altogether accurate account of Disraeli's political rise with special attention to his happy married life. Contemporary implications seem forced at times.—M, Y, C.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON —Lengthy account of General Custer, which contains considerable historical inaccuracy. Aside from exciting cavalry charges, is routine.—M, Y.

THIS ENGLAND—Considerably below caliber of recent information and propaganda films the British have been making.—M, Y, C.

THIS TIME FOR KEEPS—Minor domestic comedy about a young husband working in his father-in-law's office.—M, Y.

TILLIE THE TOILER—Tillie of the comic strip makes her film debut in a lively farce, blundering her way to a happy conclusion.—M, Y, C.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE—Melodrama with comedy in which two matinee idols baffle the Gestapo. Some introductory passages seem in poor taste. Otherwise this is one of the best and most exciting pictures of its kind.—M, Y.

TOP SERGEANT MULLIGAN—Comedy about two draftees who are also debtors to their top sergeant. More fury than fun.—M, Y.

TORPEDO BOAT — Melodrama about reckless young designer of streamlined speedboat.—M, Y, C.

TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI—Scenes of rigorous training of Marines and magnificent color photography of night target practice relieve otherwise routine melodrama.—M, Y, C.

TWO-FACED WOMAN—Offensive material in an obviously expensive production about a ski instructress who, to win her husband's interest, masquerades as her worldly twin sister.—M.

UNDERGROUND—One of the best pictures dramatizing fight within Germany against Naziism.—M, Y.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS — Comedy drama with political character value and dramatic interest which have been only partially realized. Considerable drinking.—M.

UNHOLY PARTNERS — Conventional melodrama which deals with the feud between a publisher and the gambler who helped him to found his paper. M, Y.

VALLEY OF THE SUN—Undistinguished Western against background of 1860's. Horses appear to be tripped and a person of arrested mental development is used for comedy purposes.—M.

VANISHING VIRGINIAN — Leisurely yarn about a judge recording comic and sentimental episodes, domestic as well as political. Frank Morgan gives humorously patrician portrayal as judge.—M, Y.

WEEK END FOR THREE—Farce about a wife's efforts to win her husband back from his work. Good enough to make one wish it were better.—M, Y.

WEEK END IN HAVANA—Light musical romance in Technicolor. Beaching of cruise ship is springboard for story set in night clubs and casinos of Havana, as visualized in Hollywood.—M, Y.

WE GO WEST — Minor comedy with melodramatic decorations, recounting the adventures of a pair of motorcycle policemen.—M, Y.

WE WERE DANCING—Dubious comedy about pair of professional guests, whose marriage eliminates their usefulness of hostesses and drives the husband into employment.—M.

WHAT'S COOKIN'—Swing musical pot boiler.—M, Y.

WILD BILL HICKOK RIDES—Devotees of the fast, noisy, rough, uncomplicated Western will find this one has all the trimmings.—M, Y, C.

WINGS OF VICTORY — Biographical film about a Soviet air hero. Brilliantly photographed and acted.—M, Y.

WOMAN OF THE YEAR—Amusing romantic slapstick about lady pundit married to laconic sports writer. Drinking sequences and some innuendo. Acting and direction skillful.—M.

WORKERS, LET'S GO—Moderately entertaining comedy imoprted from prewar Czechoslovakia. Slapstick predominates.—M, Y.

YANK ON THE BURMA ROAD — Though it has its points, story of New York taxi driver leading Burma convoy does not compare in excitement with scenes of trucks making hazardous way over strategic highway.—M, Y.

YOU BELONG TO ME — Jealousy motive in familiar type of story about playboy who marries woman doctor. Unfunny incidents and considerable innuendo.—M.

YOUNG AMERICA—Minor but generally pleasant mixture of comedy, romance and melodrama.—M, Y, C.

YOU'RE IN THE ARMY NOW—Jimmy Durante suffers a technical defeat at the hands of the director and scenarists, whose gags are preposterous more than funny.—M, Y.

20th Century-Fox

Jean Gabin

In his first American film, "Moontide."

Recent Releases

GRAND CENTRAL MURDER—This mystery must have baffled even the people who made it. Fairly entertaining.—M, Y.

GREAT MAN'S LADY—Story of the long-suffering wife of man who founds a great city. Pretentious and sentimental.—M, Y.

MOONTIDE—Jean Gabin makes his American debut in a drama about a longshoreman who rescues a waif from drowning and is, in turn, rescued by her from violence and drunkenness. Effective and often moving study in character, with mutual affection and decency saving two people from misery.—M, Y.

MY GAL SAL—Theodore Dreiser's story of Paul Dresser's song-writing career in the 'nineties. Fairly entertaining but rather overdone musical in high Technicolor.—M, Y.

SABOTEUR—Alfred Hitchcock has applied his talent for making spy thrillers to a story dealing with American fascist types who imperil our war effort. Exciting, well acted, violent, and controversial.—M, Y.

SHIP AHOY—Musical with dancers and comedians on the job of tracking down spies.—M, Y.

TARZAN'S NEW YORK ADVENTURES—Everybody's picture. Youngsters will be enthralled, and grownups will find Tarzan's encounter with telephones and skyscrapers one of the funniest efforts of the year.—M, Y, C.

THE SPOILERS—Another story of a honky tonk queen.—M.

THE TUTTLES OF TAHITI—Aimless film about an aimless clan, whose shiftless and amoral ways are more often dull than amusing.—M.

TWIN BEDS—Dull and tasteless adaptation of a 1914 Broadway farce about a career wife who neglects her husband.—M, Y.

226 'Citizens' Facing Probe Of Loyalties

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 6—Denaturalization of naturalized citizens who have shown themselves to be pro-enemy instead of pro-American will soon be proceeding at a rapidly accelerated rate, the Department of Justice announced today.

Francis Biddle, Attorney General, disclosed that the names and records of 226 such citizens have just been referred to United States Attorneys for proceedings to revoke their citizenship.

Following the policy announced on March 26 to denaturalize those former aliens whose conduct indicates that their allegiance was to a foreign country at the time they were naturalized, the Attorney General said that nine cases already have reached the courts.

Many more are in preparation and will be promptly acted upon.

Persons of German and Italian nationality whose United States citizenship is revoked become subject to restrictions now in force for alien enemies, and may be interned for the duration of the war.

The 226 cases which had been referred through April 30 were distributed through 33 States. The largest number, 31, were in California, 20 were in New York, 16 each were in Pennsylvania and Texas, and 15 were in Ohio. Of the nine cases already in the courts, three are in Pennsylvania, two each in New York and Oregon, and one each in Illinois and West Virginia.

The denaturalization procedure has been described by the Attorney General as a highly effective weapon with which to combat "fifth column" activity. On evidence that a person's actions subsequent to becoming naturalized indicate that his true allegiance is to a foreign country, or that he does not subscribe to the Constitution or the United States form of government, the Department of Justice may petition the court to revoke his citizenship.

The petition is based on the inference that naturalization was obtained by fraud in that the person took his oath of allegiance with mental reservations. Among the grounds for bringing such action are membership in foreign-dominated organizations, such as the German-American Bund, engaging in un-American or disloyal activities, written or oral expressions of sympathy for the cause of enemy countries, etc.

Evidence in each case is accumulated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Immigration and Natralization Service, the special defense unit, and by the local United States Attorneys. Action may be brought only upon the express authorization of the Attorney General. When a petition is filed, the defendant has 60 days in which to file his answer with the court.

California, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, Ohio, New Jersey, Illinois and Wisconsin have the most denaturalization cases at the present time.

Hawaii Quadruples Quota

HONOLULU, May 6 (AP) — John Snell, deputy administrator for the sale of war savings stamps, said a final tabulation showed Hawaii's May Day quota of $250,000 had been oversold four times for a total of $1,017,755. May Day is observed as Lei Day in Hawaii.

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Piques—Seersuckers and Chambrays
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Fifty-seventh Season of Pops Inaugurated—Films in Prospect

'Tanglewood' Sketch For Novel Item

By Winthrop P. Tryon

They began a success, they continued a success, and they remain a success—the spring concerts of the Boston Symphony. They carry the name now of Symphony Hall Pops, Arthur Fiedler, conductor, and they opened their fifty-seventh season last night with the same sort of standard music and popular novelties as always. They proclaim the joy of the town in bidding farewell to winter and welcome to summer like nothing else ever contrived by Bostonian ingenuity or hit upon by Boston intuition, whichever it may be. For another matter, they give rein to the initiative and private enthusiasm of the men of the Boston Symphony Orchestra after a long and exacting season of restraint and discipline devoted to the interpretation of classic masterworks and modern echoes of, or revolts against, the same.

* * *

Here the players perform unitedly, to be sure, under the direction of a man with a baton; but they also perform individually much as they please, or rather as in conscience and by conviction they feel moved. The difference may, or may not, redound to the artistic advantage of the Pops, but it certainly works to the satisfaction of the springtime listeners.

Very comfortable in style, accordingly, and very intimate in expression was the presentation given last evening of Chabrier's Rhapsody, "España," and of Wagner's Overture to "Tannhäuser." Some special, responsible emotion seemed to inhere in each particular instrument of the ensemble, which was a relief, indeed, from the overpowering unity and authority evident at formal concerts supported by year-in and year-out subscribers accountable for the esthetic repute of the community.

Perhaps that is just where the shift comes in. People attend the Pops as happens, instead of according to arrangements of series and courses. For a good thing, too, at the opening, the audience itself had a chance to take part ("Deep in the Heart of Texas"), forming a sort of percussion division with intermittent clapping of hands.

* * *

Not that the regular program contained mention of "Texas," rendition of which fell out by way of extra. What the schedule of the night did name was pieces by Strauss (popular branch), Shostakovitch, and a number of Americans—Sousa, de Filippi, Chase, and McBride. Of especial significance, as a serious piece and a novelty, was "Tanglewood Pool," Pastel Sketch, by J. Newell Chase, which might be described as carrying on the gracious and sentimental tradition of McDowell and Chadwick. The composer was present and acknowledged the applause of the house from the floor. Two other items, on the order of comic releases, were "Raftsman's Dance," by Amadeo de Filippi; and "Strawberry Jam," by Robert Guyn McBride.

For a wind-up, the program furnished a medley arranged by Peter Bodge, "Salute to Our Fighting Forces," comprising "Halls of Montezuma," "Keep 'em Flying," "Anchors Aweigh," "When the Caissons Go Rolling Along," and "God Bless America."

'Random Harvest'

"Random Harvest," from the James Hilton novel, has gone before the cameras at M-G-M with Ronald Colman and Greer Garson in leading roles. The supporting players include Donna Reed, Edmund Gwenn, Philip Dorn, Bramwell Fletcher, and Reginald Owen. Mervyn Le Roy is directing.

© Paramount

Paulette Goddard

In "Reap the Wild Wind," coming Thursday to the Metropolitan.

© Universal Pictures Co., Inc.

Priscilla Lane, Robert Cummings, and Alfred Hitchcock

Co-stars and director of "Saboteur" as they looked to an artist during a rehearsal of the film which is continuing for a second week at the Keith Memorial.

Olivia de Havilland

In "Gone With the Wind," returning to the State and Orpheum Thursday.

DeMille Film for Metropolitan

C. B. DeMille's Technicolor production, "Reap the Wild Wind," marking his thirtieth anniversary in the movies, comes Thursday to the Metropolitan for its New England premiere. The production also celebrates the thirtieth anniversary of the Paramount company.

Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard and John Wayne play the principle roles in a cast which includes Raymond Massey, Lynne Overman, Robert Preston, Susan Hayward, Charles Bickford, Walter Hampden, Martha O'Driscoll and Janet Beecher. The story takes place during the 1840's off Key West and is concerned with the struggle against pirates who wrecked vessels to secure the cargoes.

* * *

'Gone With Wind' Again

A third engagement is announced at the State and Orpheum for "Gone With the Wind," which returns to those houses Thursday. The four-hour film will be shown this time in continuous performances starting at 9 a. m. As may be remembered, Clark Gable plays the role of Rhett Butler and Vivian Leigh is Scarlet O'Hara. Among the others in the cast are Leslie Howard, Olivia de Havilland, Thomas Mitchell, Hattie McDaniel, Barbara O'Neil, Ona Munson, Laura Hope Crews, Carroll Nye, Harry Davenport, Alicia Rhett, Rand Brooks, Evelyn Keyes, Ann Rutherford, Butterfly McQueen, Oscar Polk, Victor Jory, Eddie Anderson, Fred Crane, George Reeves, Jane Darwell, and Everett Brown.

* * *

Paramount and Fenway

Bob Hope and "My Favorite Blonde" will be seen at the Paramount and Fenway starting Thursday, after a week's engagement at the Metropolitan.

The co-feature, "Frisco Lil," with Irene Hervey and Kent Taylor, has not been seen previously in Boston. The story is said to be about a girl who led a double life. The cast includes Kent Taylor, Jerome Cowan, Minor Watson, and Samuel S. Hinds.

* * *

'Saboteur' Continues

At the Keith Memorial, a second week is scheduled for "Saboteur," Alfred Hitchcock's new melodrama in which Priscilla Lane and Robert Cummings are co-starred. Norman Lloyd, Otto Kruger, Alan Baxter, and Alma Kruger are among those in the cast. Also continuing for another week is the co-feature, "Don't Get Personal," with Hugh Herbert, Mischa Auer, and Jane Frazee.

* * *

At Keith Boston

Beginning Friday the feature film at the Keith-Boston will be "Mister V," with Leslie Howard in the star role. The story relates the adventures of an English pedagogue who helps to smuggle anti-Nazis out of Germany. On the stage will be the Water Follies and Buster Crabbe.

* * *

At South Station

Beginning Friday the program of short features at the South Station Theater will include "Land of the Quintuplets," a Technicolor travel film; "Courageous Australia"; "Shuffle Rhythm," with Harry Busse's band; "Pop Eye" and two color cartoons; Ted Husing on "How to Buy a Dog"; "The Wrestling Octopus"; Richard Himber's Orchestra; a Harry Langdon comedy; and newsreels and war films.

* * *

At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday the feature films at the Exeter will be "The Lady Has Plans," with Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland, and "Johnny Eager," with Robert Taylor and Lana Turner.

Anna Sokolow Program

The program of the recital to be given by Anna Sokolow and the Contemporary Dance Group in Jordan Hall tonight follows:

Ballad in a Popular Style.....Alex North
New York—Summer Evening
Songs for Children.....Silvestre Revueltas
The words are taken from poems by F. Garcia Lorca, which express the imaginative fantasies of a child world.
Case History No. —.....Wallingford Reiger
Slaughter of the Innocents.....Alex North
Suite of Dances to Russian Songs
Contemporary Dance Group
Mama Beautiful.....Alex North
Mike Quinn
Lament for the Death of a Bull Fighter
Silvestre Revueltas
From the suite, "Homage to Garcia Lorca."
Four Little Salon Pieces.....Shostakovitch
1. Debut. 2. Elan. 3. Reverie. 4. Entr'acte
The Exile.....Alex North
Poem by Sol Funaro
a. "I had a garden . . ."
b. "The beast is in the garden . . ."
Baritone—Arno Tanney

'Eileen' to Return

A return engagement of "My Sister Eileen" is scheduled for Boston, starting on Monday, June 1, according to the New York Times. A reduced box-office scale, it is said, will be in effect.

© Paramount

Bob Hope

In "My Favorite Blonde," moving Thursday from the Metropolitan to the Paramount and Fenway.

Film Plays and Players

New York

"Native Land," the first feature-length film produced by Frontier Films, will have its world premiere Monday evening, May 9, at the World Theater for the benefit of the War Relief Fund of the New York Newspaper Guild. The film is described as "an epic of America's struggle for liberty and a reaffirmation of faith in American democracy as a way of life, in terms of the world struggle against Hitlerism and fascism in all its manifestations."

"Native Land" was directed by Leo Hurwitz and Paul Strand. The commentary, written by David Wolff, is narrated by Paul Robeson. An original musical score has been composed by Marc Blitzstein. Material for the film was gathered from the reports of the Senate Civil Liberties Committee and other official documents dealing with violations of civil liberties in the U. S. A. before the present war. The cast is headed by Art Smith. Mr. Robeson is heard singing several new songs by Mr. Blitzstein.

* * *

Pare Lorentz's RKO production, "Name, Age, and Occupation," will have as its first sequence a scene in the North Carolina mountains, near the region where Mr. Lorentz grew up. The director spent April at the River Rouge Plant of the Ford Motor Company, and his cameras turned on the last pleasure cars to come off the assembly lines for the duration. "Name, Age, and Occupation" will cover the period in this country between World War I and II.

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Ray Milland, who is now appearing opposite Ginger Rogers in Paramount's "The Major and the Minor," will also be her leading man in the film version of "Lady in the Dark," from the Moss Hart-Kurt Weill musical play. Victor Mature is sought to repeat the role he originated in the Broadway show and Fred Astaire is being considered for the Danny Kaye part. Miss Rogers will be seen as the character now being played in New York by Gertrude Lawrence.

* * *

War Bond Pledges ranging in price from $25,000 to $25 are the admission rates to the New York opening of "Yankee Doodle Dandy," at the Hollywood Theater, on May 29. The premiere will be sponsored by the New York War Savings Staff of the U. S. Treasury Department as part of a new Statewide war bond drive. James Cagney stars in "Yankee Doodle Dandy," a musical film based on the career of George M. Cohan. The potential gross for the opening night at the Hollywood is $5,000,000. Mrs. Douglas Gibbons heads the committee in charge of ticket sales for the premiere.

* * *

Spyros Skouras, president of 20th Century-Fox, has announced the appointment of Hal Horne as Director of Advertising and Publicity for the company. . . . Brenda Joyce has replaced Nancy Kelly as the feminine lead in "Little Tokio, U. S. A." . . . Cesar Romero has been added to the cast of "Springtime in the Rockies," in which Betty Grable, Carmen Miranda, and Harry James and his orchestra will appear. . . . Rochester will again be seen with Jack Benny when 20th Century-Fox makes "The Meanest Man in the World." . . . Arthur Hornblow, Jr., who has recently signed an M-G-M contract, will make as his first assignment a Technicolor version of Sienkiewicz's novel, "Quo Vadis?" . . . Red Skelton is to appear again as "The Fox" of "Whistling in the Dark" in a new M-G-M mystery, "Whistling in Dixie."

At the Pops Tonight

March, "Oxford Street," from "London Again" ..... Coates
Overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor" ..... Nicolai
"Cherry Ripe," Old Old English Song, for strings. Arranged by Frank Bridge
Fantasia, "Carmen" ..... Bizet
"Danse Macabre" ..... Saint-Saëns
"The Walk to the Paradise Garden," Intermezzo from "A Village Romeo and Juliet" ..... Delius
Finale, Fourth Symphony ..... Tchaikovsky
"The Skaters," Waltzes ..... Waldteufel
"Andalucia" ..... Lecuona-Gould
Russian Sailors' Dance from "The Red Poppy" ..... Gliere

Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

Picture Jamboree at Y.W.C.A

By Dorothy Adlow

An exhibition, which might well be regarded as a worthy subtitute for the Independents' Show, omitted this season, is currently on display at the Boston Young Women's Christian Association, 140 Clarendon Street. It is called Picture Jamboree, and it includes contributions from dozens of local artists.

The general impression imparted is one of vigor and exuberance. There are a great many people in New England who paint with enthusiasm. When we consider that art as a profession holds no great promise for so many performers, we conclude that most of the contributors ply the brush for sheer love of it.

Parisian innovations unmistakably have held the interest of a majority of our painters. What once seemed exceptional and revolutionary has now become of common acceptance. Even the novelties have begun to be conventionalized and are falling into the mold of clichés. We must be on our watch lest we be taken in more by what the painter has emulated than what he has grasped and recreated from understanding and conviction.

The exhibition includes contributions from ranking artists of New England and it is gratifying to find them participating in this display in the spirit of good fun and comradeship. Their pictures point up the exhibition and their presence spreads a geniality which is as democratic as it is enhancing.

The most recent canvas by Jack Levine entitled "Two Generations" expresses once again the deeply sympathetic and visionary quality of that most gifted young New Englander, whose fame spreads with each new canvas. Beyond the variations and personal idiosyncracies of style there lies insight and maturity.

Pictures by Carl Zerbe, Herbert Barnett, Edna Hibel are to be found among the dozens of paintings and drawings which stud the walls of the workshop. The list of contributors would be a long one as would an enumeration of works which hold our attention, amuse, or puzzle us.

We recommend this exhibition for its scope and vivacity. While most of the pictures show a deliberate effort to evade the drab and disheartening features of current history, all the exhibits give proof of a dynamic quality in American art.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Corn Is Green," by Emlyn Williams, starring Ethel Barrymore. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Claudia," by Rose Franklin. Featuring Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Dorothy McGuire and Olga Baclanova. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Pops Concert. Arthur Fiedler, Conductor. 8:30.

Dance

Jordan Hall—
Dance program by Anna Sokolow, and the Contemporary Dance Group. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Esquire—
"It Happened One Night," Clark Gable and Claudette Colbert. 2:40, 6:10, 9:40. "Destry Rides Again," James Stewart and Marlene Dietrich. 1:10, 4:35, 8:05.

Exeter—
"A Gentleman at Heart," Carole Landis. 2, 5, 8. "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn. 3, 6, 9.

Fenway—
"Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney, Brenda Marshall and Dennis Morgan. 12:30, 3:35, 6:35, 9:35. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey and Adele Longmire. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:35.

Fine Arts—
"Bride of Buddha." 2:20, 4:50, 7:20, 9:55. "Sins in the Desert," Paul Robeson. 1, 3:30, 6, 8:30. "March of Time, America's New Army." 2:05, 4:30, 7:05, 9:30.

Keith Memorial—
"Saboteur," Priscilla Lane and Robert Cummings. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert and Mischa Auer. 11:35 a. m., 2:45, 5:50, 9.

Kenmore—
"Of Mice and Men," Burgess Meredith. 2:35, 6:10, 9:50. "It's a Date," Deanna Durbin. 1, 4:30, 8.

Metropolitan—
"My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. 11:20 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:20, 10:10. Stage Show: 10:20 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:25, 9:15.

Modern—
"Larceny, Inc." Edward G. Robinson. 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:35, 9:50. "To Be or Not to Be." Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

Orpheum—
"Jungle Book," Sabu, Joseph Calleia and John Qualen. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young and Marsha Hunt. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:55.

Paramount—
"Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney and Brenda Marshall. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:35. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey, 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—
"Two Yanks in Trinidad." Pat O'Brien and Brian Donlevy. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:25, 7:30, 10:20. Stage Show: 12:15, 3:05, 6:10, 9:18.

Scollay—
"Larceny, Inc." Edward G. Robinson. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:45. "To Be or Not to Be." Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. 9:50 a. m., 1:10, 4:35, 8:05.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time," "Norway in Revolt," "Flag of Mercy," "Mass Production of Tanks," "Screen Snapshots," "Music and Entertainment," "Our Gang Comedy," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Jungle Book," Sabu, Joseph Calleia, John Qualen. 12:50, 3:55, 7, 10. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young and Marsha Hunt. 11:40 a. m., 2:45, 5:50, 8:55.

Telepix—
"Fort Knox Tank School," "So You Think You Know Music," "Fighting Fire Bombs," "Sports in the Rockies," "John Nesbitt's Passing Parade," Disney cartoon and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Drums of the Congo," Stuart Erwin and Ona Munson. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:40, 5:10, 7:40, 10:10. "Black Friday," Boris Karloff. 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 4, 6:25, 8:50.

Uptown—
"Ghost of Frankenstein," Lon Chaney. 2:40, 5:35, 8:30. "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour and William Holden. 1, 3:55, 6:45, 9:45.

Washington Street Olympia—
"How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 11:45 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:15. "Torpedo Boat," 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour and William Holden. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Home in Wyoming," Gene Autry. "Mad Dr. of Market Street," Lionel Atwill and Una Merkel. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Road to Happiness." John Boles and Mona Barrie. "Night of January 16." Preston Foster and Ellen Drew. 2 Evenings 6:45.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Ball of Fire." Barbara Stanwyck. "Sing for Your Supper." Buddy Rogers. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball. 1:50, 5. "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 3:25, 9:35.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. 3:25, 6:35, 9:35. "Two Latins From Manhattan," Joan Davis. 2:05, 5:05, 8:15.

Brookline Village: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. 2, 5:40, 9. "Shut My Big Mouth," Joe E. Brown. 4, 7:45.

Cleveland Circle: "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. "Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball and James Craig. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn and Jane Wyman. 2 and 8.

University: "Woman of the Year," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. 3:35, 5:40, 8:40.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Lady Is Willing," Marlene Dietrich. "Miracle Kid," Tom Neal. 2 Evenings 7:30-11.

Codman: "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. "Valley of the Sun," James Craig. 1:45, 7:45.

Strand: "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler and Ray McDonald. 1:54, 7:54. "A Gentleman After Dark," Miriam Hopkins, Brian Donlevy and Preston Foster. 3:18, 9:18.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. 3:04, 8:04. "Melody Lane," the Merry Macs and Baby Sandy. 2:04, 7, 10:15.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan. 1:30, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. 2:30, 9:10. "Melody Lane," the Merry Macs and Baby Sandy. 1:54, 8:09.

Hyde Park: "Mountain Moonlight," Weaver Brothers. 2:10, 8:10. "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 3:16, 9:16.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen and Jean Parker. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 2:30, 8:15. "What's Cookin'?" with the Andrews Sisters. 4:10, 9:55.

MALDEN—Grandeur: "Niagara Falls," Tom Brown. 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 2:40, 5:50, 9.

Maplewood: "Strawberry Blonde," Olivia de Havilland. "Sailors on Leave," William Lundigan. 1:45, 7:30.

Mystic: "Road to Happiness," John Boles and Mona Barrie. 2:15, 8:25. "Ghost of Frankenstein," Lon Chaney, Jr., Ralph Bellamy. 3:45, 6:50, 9:55.

Strand: "Lady Is Willing," Fred MacMurray and Marlene Dietrich. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen. 2:05, 7, 8:55.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler. 1:45, 7:50. "Gentleman After Dark," Miriam Hopkins. 3:35, 9:30.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "All That Money Can Buy," Ann Shirley and Edward Arnold. 3:20, 8:10. "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan and Irene Hervey. 2:20, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney. "Mr. District Attorney in the Carter Case," James Ellison. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. 3:15, 9. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. "Melody Lane," the Merry Macs and Baby Sandy. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 1:50, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day and Barry Nelson. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour and William Holden. "Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Boulevard: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Niagara Falls," Tom Brown. 2 and 8.

Revere: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Niagara Falls," Tom Brown. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "Marry the Boss's Daughter," Brenda Joyce. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo. "Sealed Lips," William Gargan. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Strand: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," John Sutton and Lynn Bari. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

Broadway: "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold and Walter Huston. "Sealed Lips," William Gargan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Two Latins from Manhattan," Joan Davis. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Gentleman After Dark," Miriam Hopkins. "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler and Ray McDonald. 2 and 8.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Drums Along the Mohawk," Henry Fonda and Claudette Colbert. 2:09, 7:54. "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye and John Payne. 3:50, 9:35.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan and Ronald Reagan. "Tanks a Million," William Tracy. 3 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "International Lady," George Brent. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "What's Cookin'?" with the Andrews Sisters. 3 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan and Ronald Reagan. "New March of Time." 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan and Ronald Reagan. "What's Cookin'?" Andrews Sisters. 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Ball of Fire," Barbara Stanwyck. 2:41, 8:01. "Night of January 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 3:14, 6:30, 10:03.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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The Home Forum

A Land of Brooks

"A noise as of a hidden brook
In the leafy month of June
That to the sleeping woods all night
Singeth a quiet tune."

HIDING, PERHAPS, but by no means altogether hidden! How could they be, when they ran hither and thither around the old gray house? When, wherever you went, you must cross them either by a rough stone bridge or on stepping-stones? There were brooks everywhere. They came down from the moors, from sources in the rocks, from cool, deep springs; some were brown and peaty, brackish to the taste, and some were cold, clear, sparkling; but all of them sang in a pleasant and friendly undertone.

We went to that land of brooks always in summer; and, even now, when I recall those long days, there comes to me, not the sigh and whisper of wind in the tree-tops, not the patter of rain on thirsty leaves, but the voice of the brooks—running, laughing, singing, calling; a sound never to be lost. Perhaps, to a child, the music was clearer than to those who had traveled farther and whose ears had been assailed by more clamorous noises. To us it was a music magical in its insistent attraction. It was the first thing we noticed the morning after we arrived, when we woke—like a soft, happy melody. Water, racing, dancing, leaping in little cascades, gurgling around obtrusive stones, laughing to itself as it pushed aside a branch which dipped down into the stream, whispering as it submerged some hanging grasses; but always sweet, soothing, and somehow amused. It was like fairy music. Now it seemed near at hand, calling to us, now far away, a hidden streamlet pushing through the heather, escaping from the moor somewhere up near Robin Hood's Cave.

* * *

Yes, the land of brooks (well named Brookfield) stood in a hidden valley, a place of water and trees and long lush fields in our time; but in those far-off days, when the bold King Richard Coeur-de-Lion ruled in England, here grew the great oaks, the dark yews, the spreading beeches and flowering thorns of merry Sherwood—that far-flung forest which was the refuge and home of Robin Hood and his band of kindly free-booters. Now there remained, to remind one of the greenwoods, only a few straggling stunted oaks in the hollows and in a long drift of woodland running above the house to the moors, and to the moorland track which took one up the hillside to Robin's eyrie in the rocks.

A great frowning ridge of granite rocks jutted up from the crest of the moor, and it was here that he had his cave. Even in the days when Sherwood was leafy with giant trees, Robin Hood must have had quite a good bird's-eye view of the surrounding country, and of any approaching travelers. Spear and morion may have glinted through the foliage in noontime sunshine, while the unconscious cavalcade approached those who waited for them; the gay outlaws, clad in Lincoln green, who took from one to give to another, and heeded only the commands of Robin, their chief. Even up in the rocks, it was a land of water. We knew the hidden springs, cold as ice, clear as crystal, refreshing to scoop up in our hands and drink thirstily of after the stiff climb. They called the rocks by the name of Millstone Edge, and the reason was not far to seek. Sometime in more recent years a person, more ingenious than wise, planned to make millstones from the granite; and he made many, but no one needed them, and there they lay strewn about amongst the heather as though some careless giants had been playing quoits!

* * *

From Robin Hood's Cave, one could look across the valley to where stood the little village of Hathersage ("heather's edge," of course), looking rather as if it had slid down off the steep hill where it began; and from whence the meandering street of quaint cottages and shops, shops containing a strange diversity of merchandise, followed a devious course. Above it stood the little old gray church, and the big gray manor house.

It had so many stories and traditions attached to it, this Brookfield; for the house was old, having battlements, with mullioned windows and stone floors; and it was said that the stable buildings, the big arch, and the bridge, had stood there when Henry the Fifth of England fought and won at Agincourt. We were always sure that his stout bowmen cut their tough longbows of yew from the thickets of Sherwood, and marched away from Brookfield with "noble Harry," under the banner of St. George!

Then, on the edge of the moor—and oh, the beauty of that moorland in summer with the rosy-purple of its heather carpet, and its garlands of creamy wild roses!—stood another gray and somewhat sinister house. It might have been a Border keep from its thick walls and battlements, although it was now a farm. But the story went that this had been the home of the Eyres; and they spoke of it as connected in some way with the Charlotte Bronté novel. A strange and gloomy house, frowning grimly upon the farmlands below. If you climbed to the leaden roof and peeped over the battlements, you had a magnificent view of the long green valley, stretching into the distance, and above you the towering rocks were like a bastion to guard the moor. This was North Leas; and lower down, almost hidden in a thicket of withered and shrunken oaks, was a little ruin, all that remained of a church. And they said that between it and North Leas ran an underground passage. Alas! Never were we permitted to investigate this mystery: doubtless a wise decision on the part of the authorities who controlled our adventurous and sometimes ill-judged activities.

* * *

"Tickling" the big brown speckled trout, which lay in the deeper pools in the shadow of overhanging stones, offered a safer and never-failing source of excitement. We got to know the "fish-friends" frequenting the likeliest pools; and, if we were not conspicuously successful in this sport, it afforded almost as much satisfaction to mark down the fish, with keen eyes which saw the curved shape, the slowly fanning movement of the tail, brown and gold flecked with crimson in the flickering dance of sunbeam and shadow.

They were happy days that went swiftly, until dusk fell and we were tucked into our beds, and heard old Nanny's starched print dress rustling as she went away down the long stone passage. And then all was quiet—No, for through the open lattice the gentle, friendly "noise as of a hidden brook in the leafy month of June." Running water, laughing, murmuring, calling, whispering, now far, now near. And a still white moon rose above the tree-tops, the branches casting long wavering shadows across the lawn.

F. M. R.

By Courtesy of the Toledo (Ohio) Museum of Art to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"CHILEAN COUNTRY": *A Painting by Mireya La Fuente*

THIS OIL PAINTING is one of many dozens of pictures which are being shown in the Toledo (Ohio) Museum of Art, in a large exhibition of Chilean Contemporary Art, sponsored by the Republic and the University of Chile. The exhibition was organized in collaboration with the office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

"Chilean Country (Campo Chileno)" was executed by a woman, Mireya La Fuente of Santiago. She was educated in Europe and in the United States and has been the recipient of many prizes and mentions. Her canvas shows the characteristic interest in native subjects, portrayed with the free and exuberant brush work that is favored today among Latin-American painters.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Pride

If on this golden day
We should take hold of such a word
As pride, it would be for a little thing
Such as the rain-filled tray
Found by a small, brown-feathered bird
He paused to drink, and then we heard
him sing.

ANNEKE VAN ZINDRAN

"This is my beloved Son"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DURING THESE turbulent times, when young men are being called to the service of their country in army, navy, and aviation corps, relatives and friends entertain misgivings and anxiety for the safety of their loved ones. Then it is that the human heart, fearful and apprehensive, reaches out to God for assurance that husband, son, brother, or friend will return from the conflict unharmed.

In the New Testament there is recorded the profound pronouncement regarding Christ Jesus when the Master came from Galilee to Jordan to be baptized of John. The Scriptural account sets forth that on this occasion the heavens opened and a voice said (Matthew 3:17), "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased."

Mary Baker Eddy, revered as the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, was able through revelation to present to this age the spiritual meaning of the teachings of Christ Jesus. The master Christian, as the "beloved Son," revealed God as Father. Mrs. Eddy taught humanity how to love and how to understand God as Father-Mother. In her textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy has written (p. 332), "Father-Mother is the name for Deity, which indicates His tender relationship to His spiritual creation."

In direct line with what Christ Jesus revealed and demonstrated, Mrs. Eddy proved, through the healing of sickness and sin, that the Father-Mother God is infinitely good. Conforming to the spiritual record of creation as contained in the first chapter of Genesis, Christian Science acknowledges man, that is, the real man of Love's creating, as the exact image and likeness of God. Indeed, since God is infinitely good and man is His reflection, man must be perfect and complete, inseparable from good.

In belief, there seems to be an opposite of God, good, called devil, evil. Also there seems to be an opposite of the real man, called mortal man. Such fictitious opposites, denominated in Christian Science as error, operate under various guises and names. One of these material appearances, identified with devastation, destruction, and death, is called war. This particular aspect of human experience, arising from false mortal beliefs, never actually affects the invulnerable and invincible reality of being. Whatever masquerade or specific designation evil assumes, it may be unmasked and found to be unreal, and therefore powerless to destroy aught that really exists.

Through spiritual understanding of the infinite goodness of God, and of the real man's indissoluble unity with Him as His "beloved Son," our prayers for our brave soldiers and sailors can be proved effective to protect and preserve them from injury and death on land, on the sea, and in the air. Such prayers, based on the spiritual understanding of God's allness and evil's nothingness, constitute a protecting armor of love. Instances of divine preservation from the evil consequences of war may be found among authenticated "Testimonies of Healing" in the regular issues of *The Christian Science Journal*, the *Christian Science Sentinel*, and *The Herald of Christian Science*, which is published in several languages. Such testimonies may likewise be heard at Wednesday evening testimony meetings in Churches of Christ, Scientist.

Prayer, as understood in Christian Science, the prayer which is invested with the power of Christ-healing, overcomes fear. It is obvious that to allow the enemy of fear to hold sway in thought is to doubt the potency of prayer in Science. The tendency of the carnal mind to conjure up dark forebodings of disaster should be curbed. How much more effective is it to pray by recognizing safety in the divine Mind and consequent immunity from all danger as the changeless state of all that reflects God! We should and can hold thought so free from fear for the welfare of our valiant defenders that our consciousness is constantly perceiving the life-giving and life-sustaining truth for all whom our prayers would bless and protect.

If the human father and mother would shield their child from hazard and peril, how much more does the Father-Mother God hold His spiritual creation within the encircling arm of the divine protection! In these days of anxious and troubled thought, Christian Science is the means whereby men may combat the so-called forces of the carnal mind, proving them unreal and powerless before omnipotent, protecting Love.

The truth heard by Christ Jesus in declaration of the inseparable relationship between the Father and "the only begotten Son of God," today as of yore holds man in continuing safety and security. In "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 206), "Above the waves of Jordan, dashing against the receding shore, is heard the Father and Mother's welcome, saying forever to the baptized of Spirit: 'This is my beloved Son.'"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

"ESTE ES MI AMADO HIJO"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EN ESTOS TIEMPOS tan turbulentos, cuando los hombres jóvenes son llamados para servir a su país en el ejército, en la marina o en la defensa aerea, los parientes y amigos están llenos de preocupaciones y ansiedades por esos seres queridos. En tales momentos el corazón humano, lleno de temor y aprensión, recurre a Dios, con el deseo de sentir la seguridad de que el marido, hijo, hermano o amigo ha de regresar ileso del conflicto.

En el Nuevo Testamento se menciona la profunda declaración que se hizo respecto a Cristo Jesús, cuando el Maestro vino de Galilea al Jordán, para ser bautizado por Juan Bautista. El relato bíblico dice que en esta ocasión los cielos se abrieron y una voz declaró (San Mateo, 3:17): "Este es mi amado Hijo, en quien tengo mi complacencia."

Mary Baker Eddy, reverenciada como Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, fué habilitada por medio de la revelación para presentar el significado espiritual de las enseñanzas de Cristo Jesús a esta edad. El Maestro, cristiano por excelencia, siendo el "amado Hijo", reveló a Dios como Padre. La señora Eddy enseñó al género humano cómo se ha de amar y comprender a Dios como Padre-Madre. En el libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) la señora Eddy ha escrito (pág. 332): "Padre-Madre es el nombre de la Deidad, que indica Su relación íntima con Su creación espiritual."

De acuerdo con lo que Cristo Jesús reveló y demostró, la señora Eddy probó, mediante la curación de enfermedades y pecados, que el Padre-Madre Dios es infinitamente bueno. En consonancia con el relato espiritual de la creación, tal como se encuentra en el primer capítulo del Génesis, la Ciencia Cristiana reconoce al hombre, es decir, al hombre verdadero de la creación del Amor, como la imagen y semejanza exacta de Dios; y puesto que Dios es infinitamente bueno y el hombre es Su reflejo, este hombre debe ser perfecto y completo, inseparable del bien.

Aparentemente hay algo contrario a Dios, el bien, llamado el mal. Parece haber también algo opuesto al hombre verdadero, llamado hombre mortal. Tales contrarios ficticios, denominados errores en la Ciencia Cristiana, obran bajo varios nombres y disfraces. Una de esas manifestaciones materiales, identificada con devastación, destrucción y muerte, se llama guerra. Este aspecto particular de la experiencia humana, procediendo de las erróneas creencias materiales, en verdad no afecta jamás la realidad de la existencia, que es invulnerable e invencible. Cualquiera que sea la máscara o la designación especial que el mal adopte, este puede ser desenmascarado y descubierto como cosa irreal y por lo tanto falto de poder para destruir algo que existe realmente.

Por medio del entendimiento espiritual de la bondad infinita de Dios, y de la unión indisoluble que existe entre El y el hombre como Su "amado Hijo", nuestras oraciones por nuestros valientes soldados y marinos pueden demostrarse como eficaces para proteger y preservarles de daño y muerte en la tierra, en el mar y en el aire. Oraciones tales, basadas en el entendimiento espiritual de la totalidad de Dios y la nada del mal, constituyen una armadura protectora del amor. Ejemplos de la preservación divina de las malas consecuencias de la guerra pueden encontrarse en los "testimonios de curación", bien confirmados, que se publican regularmente en las revistas THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL (LA REVISTA DE LA CIENCIA CRISTIANA), CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL (EL SENTINELA DE LA CIENCIA CRISTIANA) Y THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE (EL HERALDO DE LA CIENCIA CRISTIANA), que tiene varias ediciones en diferentes idiomas. Testimonios de esta índole también pueden oírse en los cultos testimoniales del miércoles por la noche en las IGLESIAS CIENTIFICAS DEL CRISTO.

La oración, tal como se entiende en la Ciencia Cristiana, la oración que está investida con el poder de la curación del Cristo, vence el temor. Es evidente que el permitir que el enemigo llamado temor domine nuestro pensamiento, significa dudar del poder de la oración en la Ciencia. La tendencia de la mente carnal de conjurar obscuros presentimientos de desastre debiera refrenarse. ¡Cuánto más eficaz es la oración que consiste en reconocer que nuestra seguridad está en la unión con la Mente divina y en la consiguiente inmunidad de todo peligro en el estado inmutable de todo lo que refleja a Dios! Debemos y podemos purificar nuestro pensamiento de la preocupación por el bienestar de nuestros valientes defensores de tal manera que nuestra conciencia esté percibiendo constantemente la verdad vivificadora y preservadora respecto a todos aquellos que nuestras oraciones desean bendecir y proteger.

Si los padres humanos tratan de proteger a su hijo de riesgos y peligros, ¡cuánto más sostendrá el Padre-Madre Dios Su creación espiritual en los brazos de la protección divina que nos estrechan! En estos días de pensamientos ansiosos y preocupados, la Ciencia Cristiana es el medio por el cual los hombres pueden combatir aquellas llamadas fuerzas de la mente carnal, probando que no tienen realidad ni poder ante el Amor omnipotente y protector.

La verdad, cuya proclamación Cristo Jesús oyó, declarando la unión inseparable entre el Padre y el "hijo unigénito de Dios", hoy en día lo mismo que en el pasado mantiene al hombre en continua seguridad y protección. En la página 206 de su libro MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELANEOS) la señora Eddy escribe: "Por encima de las ondas del Jordán, batiendo contra la retrocediente orilla, se oye la bienvenida del Padre-Madre, diciendo eternamente a los bautizados del Espíritu: 'Este es mi amado Hijo.'"

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Two Explorers Fare Forth Together

IN THE MIDDLE of the fourteenth century darkness again settled down over Asia. . . . The ordinary man forgot Marco Polo and the strange new world which he had revealed to him, for internecine wars and the overwhelming victorious wave of Turkish conquest brought Europe new and serious problems. But Messer Marco's book lived on, passing from hand to hand, from country to country, from language to language, and was never entirely neglected. To some readers he brought the glow of romance, to others an escape from the everyday world about them to the unknown fabulous lands and peoples of Asia. To yet others his tale brought dreams—dreams of high adventure and deeds of derring-do. To a few, the book written to while away long prison hours brought stimulus to action, an urge to go forth and seek the unknown in their own day.

And when on that fateful third of August, 1492, Christopher Columbus sailed out from Palos to seek another world, he carried with him a copy of the Pipino edition of Marco Polo's book in Latin. That very copy, containing over seventy marginal notes in the handwriting of the great discoverer, is still preserved in the Columbian Library at Seville, Spain. It bears evidence of much reading and study, and must have been constantly at the navigator's elbow during the difficult days and nights of the long voyage. Thus in his book did the spirit of Messer Marco Polo, gentleman of Venice, first to write a full description of unknown Asia, fare forth with Christopher Columbus. It was fitting that they should make this, the greatest of all voyages, in one another's company—he who had revealed Asia to an incredulous Europe, and he who was about to give a new world, a land of promise and of high destiny, to mankind. — From "Venetian Adventurer; Being an Account of the Life and Times and of the Book of Messer Marco Polo," by HENRY H. HART. (Stanford University: Stanford University Press.)

Football in Mallorca

IT HAD BEEN our intention to walk back to Palma on the following day, but we spent the morning in climbing mountains and eating oranges, and were in no mood for anything but an afternoon's enjoyment of the quiet atmosphere of Soller. . . .

Naturally, if the whole island of Mallorca was as pleasant as this, we should have no right to leave it within the year. But we thought of Italy, which lay ahead of us, and the Isles of the Aegean, and tried to call up resolution enough to proceed. . . . As a matter of fact, if it hadn't been for the football game, we might perhaps have been in Palma still. . . .

One day, when we were taking a walk through the outskirts of the city, we came upon a football field, and went in to watch. It wasn't long, of course, before Pat had taken off his coat and joined the players. Bill and I, who knew his reputation and his skill, were prepared for the next step, which, indeed, followed very soon; Palma was to play Barcelona on the following day, and the captain, coming out of his track house when the news was brought to him, approached Pat, after watching him for a few moments, and asked him to play. Pat was reluctant to accept, at first, but the captain convinced him, and he signed on, and had his picture taken with the Palma team. . . .

Bill and I sat on the side lines at the football game, cheering at appropriate points, and continuously interviewed by reporters, and others, who wanted explanations of Pat's ability. "The trouble with football, for Spaniards," one of these men told us, "is that the game really isn't suited to our temperament. Each man gets excited and plays for himself and forgets all about the team. Boxing is more our sort of . . . Ai! Ai! Palma! Palma!" Indeed, it was a wonder that the spectators could be kept off the field. The whole game was a tumult of yells and thrills. And Palma won. — From "Blue Water," by ARTHUR STURGES HILDEBRAND. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1942

Second Section

C

Intimate Message: Washington

Public Takes Sugar Ration Without Fuss ..... ***By Mary Hornaday***

Americans have responded gallantly to the first nationwide consumer rationing in their history.

Newspaper stories from every city have commented on the marked atmosphere of good humor with which American families have gone to school houses to sign up for their half-a-pound-a-week sugar ration.

Little has been said about legal penalties for hoarders. Practically no one has raised the question whether sugar rationing is really necessary. A few women have objected to telling the registrars their age or weight, but most of them have gone through the 20-minute "information, please" quiz without a whimper.

The best story that has come out of the whole sugar registration concerns the New York matron who was deeply grieved to learn that she could not get a ration book for her dog, accustomed to one lump a day in his tea. The good humor of that little item was typical of most consumers' reaction to the first concrete reduction in their material standard of living, brought about by the war.

Income Tax Rumpus

It seems hard to believe that it was only two years ago that Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire stirred up quite a little revolt among rugged individualists by objecting to an income question on the 1940 Census.

Senator James J. Davis expressed anxiety at the time that the Government might soon be inquiring of housewives "how many pots and pans they have" and asking them to make "a personal inventory of their husband's fishing tackle."

The Government hasn't done exactly that, but it has tried to find out just how much sugar is on every housewife's pantry shelf. Two years ago such inquisitiveness might have seemed impertinent. Today, most families are glad to have the opportunity to do something toward the war effort, even if it's as small a "bit" as waiting in line for a ration card.

In the last war the nation had restrictions on sugar purchases by consumers, but suggestions that sugar consumption be subjected to compulsory rationing were rejected by Food Administrator Herbert Hoover.

"My colleagues and I," he recounted later, "believed that the spirit of self-sacrifice of the American people could be relied upon for so great a service as to accomplish the necessary results upon a voluntary basis. To have rationed the whole American population would have required the service of thousands of personnel, drawn from the production and war, and would have entailed the greatest difficulties and expense."

Under the World War I sugar system, retailers were issued allotment certificates based on a voluntary ration of three, then two pounds, of sugar a person a month. Retailers could not sell sugar to customers in quantities larger than two pounds at a time for residents of towns and cities, or five pounds at a time to residents of rural districts.

System Failed to Work

While the certificates system looked well on paper, it resulted in many inequalities. There was no sure means by which consumers could be held within the two-pound limit. Many retailers did not know their customers personally and where there were a large number of clerks it was impossible for the dealer to keep account of the total amount of sugar sold to each household. Besides, it was easy for a consumer by going from store to store to secure more sugar than he was entitled to.

Chief advantage of compulsory rationing is that everybody from the President of the United States on down gets the same amount. Mrs. Henrietta F. Nesbitt, the President's housekeeper, went to a schoolhouse this week to register the number of persons who eat regularly at the White House, their weight, their age, the color of the eyes, and all the other little bits of information the Government needs to know to keep ration books in the hands of their proper owners.

Mrs. Leon Henderson went, too, and had her picture taken just to prove to the nation that even the Civilian Supply Administrator's family doesn't get special privileges when it comes to rationing.

Much of the good-natured atmosphere in which sugar rationing has been borne can be credited to Mr. Henderson himself. Acting on lessons learned at the NRA, the civilian supply chief is not carrying on any "crack down" campaign. He has purposely failed to fix any point at which sugar hoarders will be subject to legal prosecution. He is confident the American public as a whole will cooperate cheerfully, and for the most part it is living up to his expectations.

The Country Speaks: Memphis

Due to the Toots That Weren't Tooted ..... ***By Ralph W. Cessna***

It's no mere coincidence, we insist that Memphis, Tenn., the city which won the Grand Award for Cities in the National Safety Council's annual safety contest, should also have one of the nation's few workable, enforced, and observed, anti-noise ordinances.

We've written about this in this space before, but it is still apparent that there is a lack of appreciation of the significant part played in the creating of these safety records by laws against unnecessary auto horn blowing. We feel that the crusade to gain a wider recognition of this inter-relationship must go on.

Not Easy to Gauge

The trouble is it's hard for a policeman in reporting an accident to say that it was partly due to the fact that six blocks away the driver of one of the cars involved was put into a jittery frame of mind by the raucous blasting of a horn on a car behind him. It is difficult to make a report on safety conditions and say that there were no accidents at the corner of Fifth and Maine street because there was no blowing of horns at that corner.

After such a thing has been in force for a time the lack of horn blowing—to local people—is taken for granted. It isn't noticed. Street markings and signal lights are noticeable. School safety programs are heard and seen. Radio talks are pretty tangible things. It's hard to miss poster boards. But, it's like "the little man who wasn't there," the lack of the sounding of auto horns just isn't noticed.

For that reason probably Memphis in reporting to the Council on its safety activities apparently didn't give much if any attention to its anti-noise ordinance. And the Council in announcing the awards didn't even mention it. They mentioned the efficient violations bureau, the 42 miles of street marking, the studies of 1,400 accident spots, the school safety patrols, the 34 poster boards, the 62 hours of radio programs. But they didn't mention the thousands of toots that weren't tooted. They didn't mention the thousands of drivers and the thousands of pedestrians who went their way about the streets of Memphis unstartled, and unhaunted by peeps and honks and buzzes from impatient automobile horns.

Memphis has proved that automobiles could be made (after the war) without horns at all without any great loss or hazard. One hears the sound of these instruments on the street here so seldom that when it is heard it's like the striking of a clock in a strange home.

Patient and Amiable

No one can deny that in this patient, amiable, respectful silence there is less susceptibility to accidents of all kinds. It isn't a hurried, "get-out-of-the-way" sort of atmosphere. Attention is centered on steering in the proper place and stopping in the proper place and at the proper time. Pedestrians watch their step, but they know they won't be frozen into immobility by the impatient blaring from some approaching or standing car.

Why isn't the lack of something just as important as the presence of something tangible, in a safety contest? Whether or not it is taken into consideration in awarding prizes the fact remains that in Memphis the anti-noise ordinance, the lack of horn squawking, has been and will continue to be an important factor in the reduction of mishaps.

To Change the Subject:

Scaling the Language Barrier ..... ***By Ethel C. Ince***

Will Americans of the future be multi-lingual? Having looked with admiration, for generations, upon their European acquaintances who consider familiarity with two or three languages the natural equipment of an educated person, and with especial awe on those who are at home in eight or nine languages, are Americans now about to join the ranks of the linguists themselves?

Straws, drifting before the winds of speculation concerning America's role in the future, point to an about face in Americans' complacent assumption that they "have no gift for languages." These straws veer towards the Atlantic Charter, in which the heads of the two great English-speaking nations collaborated to foreshadow a new era of liberation and co-operation for the world, and also toward evidence of United States' initiative in the affairs of the United Nations in the Pacific. The new Committee on International Cultural Relations, of the American Library Association, is an evidence that their direction is being taken seriously.

World Co-operation After the War

"In the postwar planning by governmental and private agencies, world co-operation looms large," said Carl H. Milam, executive secretary of the Association, in announcing formation of the new committee. "And the United States is assigned a dominant part of the responsibility in the cultural fields as well as in economics and politics and military affairs.

"There is no question that we are now world-minded; we have to be; and the signs seem to point to a continuation of that attitude for many years."

Now, to be "world-minded," Americans must understand the culture of other peoples; and to understand a people's culture, you must know their language. Timely, therefore, is the proposed program of the Foreign Trade Education Committee, of the National Foreign Trade Council, which explores at length the need for wider and more thorough foreign language study in American schools.

The program calls attention to the need of American youth for thorough instruction in foreign languages—French, German, Italian, Russian, Polish, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, the Scandinavian languages and even, to some extent, Chinese and Japanese. It recommends increasing the time devoted to foreign languages in the schools to a minimum of six years, as in Europe; introducing the study of foreign languages earlier in the curriculum, in elementary grades or, at least, in the first year of junior high; and lists the qualifications that should be required of "well prepared" teachers.

Aware of Other Peoples

These recommendations are excellent. Short of travel, there is hardly a better way of making a child aware that there are people in the world whose customs and ideas are different from those he knows than by having him study a language other than his own.

So deeply woven into the fiber of American life is the English language, that an American can share the emotion of Shakespeare's Duke of Norfolk when King Richard II banished him from English soil.

"My native English, now, I must forego:
And now my tongue's use is to me no more
Than an unstring'd viol or a harp;
Or like a cunning instrument cas'd up,
Or, being open, put into his hands
That knows no touch to tune the harmony."

The wide and thorough study of other languages by American youth will not draw them away from this allegiance, but will give them a more cosmopolitan culture and a broader and deeper knowledge of civilizations other than their own.

Deserved Recognition Comes to Bright Indian Murals

Many a tedious wait eased in study of fascinating form and color on U. S. buildings' walls.

By Ta-De-Win
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Fascinating Indian murals, often historic and anthropologic portrayals, that deserve recognition and are getting it, are today adding interest and color to the usually bleak walls of many a Federal building throughout the United States. These realistic and gaily attired figures of Indians are engaged in their ceremonials, or on horseback, or pursuing their daily tasks of weaving and pottery molding.

Although a tedious wait is shortened when studying these intriguing frescoes, the ulterior motive in having the public buildings cheerful and decorative is to encourage young Indian artists.

It is a long step from the crude, pre-white Indian art, painted on rocks, the personal and tribal insignia etched on birch-bark canoes, or the picture-records on tepee coverings, to these finished murals. This latter art began, though, when prehistoric Indians in the Southwest painted on smooth canyon walls, and received an impetus 1,000 years ago, when adobe plaster was used as a finish, which Pueblo artists found an ideal background for their work.

Same Vigor

But the feeling in those early paintings and in the present-day murals shows the same vigorous and telling strokes of the brush, only the technic has improved. For today budding artists can take special courses Government schools offer, and then these young Indians picture the life story of their people as they know them, and feelingly interpret their characteristics and customs.

Six young Indian artists were selected on the basis of achievement, to decorate two rooms in the New Interior Building, Washington, D. C. But before they went to work, colored preliminary sketches for the murals were exhibited in the Corcoran Art Gallery, thus encouraging this cultural, Indian resurgence.

The hungry employee in the cafeteria of the new Interior Building, while waiting in line and trusting to be served his favorite dish before it gives out, may look upward to view an unusual panorama unfolded before him. It is a true-to-life mural of a Kiowa ceremonial by the Kiowa Indian Mopope, who doubtless has participated in many such past-times. Maybe the artist never saw Serge Koussevitzky in action, while conducting the Boston Symphony Orchestra, but the chances are, nine times out of ten, that he has; for the Kiowa, directing the two groups of dancers, one on either side of him, is the exact counterpart of an orchestra leader waving his baton, and to carry out the comparison, the Indian drummer at each end is on the alert for the signal to bring down that upheld drum stick.

Interpretative Work

Space in these murals tells as much as the clean cut, decisive lines; or as the restful absence of background serves to intensify the motif of the picture. Besides, there is detail enough to identify the ceremonial or other activity. Whether they work in water colors or oils, and they do both, these Indian artists aim to help the public understand the Indian, so the war motif, too often connected with the Indian, is thrust into the background by its non-appearance.

Young Allan Houser, an Apache and great-grandson of Geronimo, has already painted his ancestor's portrait for the Arizona State Capitol at the request of the Governor, and he hopes sometime to write a true account of Geronimo, illustrating it with his drawings. Mr. Allan says he doesn't want to paint the same thing over and over, so for one of his murals in the New Interior Building he chose "Singing Love Songs," for once Apaches on their mounts sang love songs as they sought out the woman of their choice, and he knows many such songs. In his mural he represents two dashing, young Apache horsemen, singing their love songs, to two women, also on horseback, approaching from the opposite direction.

In addition, Allan Houser has painted a two-part mural of an Apache Round Dance, with the women dancers on one side, the men on the other, as it is rare that Indian men and women dance together in their ceremonials. A trace of Orientalism is detected here, as in other paintings. There is rhythmic motion in the flowing garments, and flying hair, and the figures themselves have an Eastern cast, as if some Chinese artist had collaborated, which thought might provide another chapter in "Whence Came the American Indian?"

Ben Quintana, Cochiti Pueblo and winner of a $1,000 prize in a high school competition, is majoring in art in the Santa Fe, New Mexico school where he painted a mural, a corn ceremonial doubtless, as the Indian woman grasps the flowering corn, and holds out a ceremonial basket of corn meal. She is correctly attired even to the Pueblo belt and thick moccasins.

Panels by Herrera

There are panel murals, too, so to speak, on the columns in the New Interior Building, life-like in their photographic accuracy. On one is a woman with a child on her back, painted by Verrino Herrera, a Zia Pueblo Indian. One can imagine her walking steadily along, while baby pertly holds up his head. Verrino's "Corn Dancer" on another column has a rattle in one hand, and evergreen, signifying life eternal, in the other, and there he is dancing the typical Indian dance step, while the cloud and rain designs on his kilts, are a mute prayer for rain to make their corn grow. The "Sacred Clown" is not forgotten by Verrino. Although the public laughs at the comic antics of the Dance Clown, there is an esoteric meaning involved, for when the Pueblos made the long journey from their original homes in the earth, to where they now live, a Sacred Clown or Koshare, was sent along to lighten the wearisome way with his stories and dances.

A Decade Ago

It was only a decade ago, that an Indian frequently learned painting while posing for a white artist and noting every movement of the latter's brush. Then that Indian would return to his pueblo and do likewise with creditable results, only it never brought in much money. A favorite subject at that time was the pueblo of Taos in the foothills of the Rockies; and with those terraced apartment houses, beehive shaped ovens, and always an Indian or two in the foreground, appealed to passing tourists, specially as such a painting could be purchased for $4.

Today all that has changed. The list of these young Indian artists is steadily growing, but instead of depending on the whims of travelers, they can hold their own with the white artists, as the majority of these Indians have their own studios, their clients, who buy and then order more. To say nothing of Government contracts for these refreshingly, naïve murals, that bring not only a monetary recompense to the Indians, but also the knowledge that at last they can rightfully interpret their people to alien races.

U. S. Indian Service

Indians Self-Interpreted

1. Among the Indian murals in the New Interior Building, Washington, D. C., is this of the Ceremonial Dance done on the walls of the cafeteria by Stephen Mopope, a full-blood Kiowa from Oklahoma. Mr. Mopope was also the leader of the Kiowa dancers who participated in the seventh annual National Folk Festival held in Washington in April, 1940. 2. Another of the mural painters is Ben Quintana, a Cochiti Pueblo boy from New Mexico, who was the winner of $1,000 in a nationwide competition among high school students. He is seen here painting a mural in the Federal Indian School, Santa Fe, N. M., where he majored in art. 3. Allen Houser, Apache, at work on the mural, "Singing Love Songs," in the New Interior Building. 4. Also in this building is the mural, "Wild Horses," a portion of which is seen here, with the artist, Woodrow Crumbo, Potawatomi from Oklahoma. Mr. Crumbo took a leave of absence from Bacone College, where he is art instructor, in order to paint murals for the New Interior Building. This mural is in the recreation room.

YOU GOT QUITE A HAUL THERE — BUT REMEMBER, I'M STILL BOSS OF THIS GANG AND I'LL TAKE THE MAJOR SHARE NOW
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DON'T I GET A CUT?
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By a Staff Artist

When Gangsters Get Together

The Christian Science Monitor
Woman's Page—May 6, 1942

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

War Eras Count Long Hair Among Casualties—But Who Cares?

By Alice Myers
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"But, Madam, you don't mean you want your hair cut off, short."

"Yes, I do."

"All that lovely hair!"

"Yes."

"But, madam, surely . . ."

"I have made up my mind."

"It will take a long time to grow out again, a very long ti . . ."

"I don't want it to grow out again."

"I'm sorry, madam, but I think not. No, we will not cut it. Suppose you do not like it. What then? It is too late. Just think, your beautiful hair, madam. What would your husband say?"

"Very well, I will go to Henri's and have it cut there."

Perhaps you were the determined woman who wanted her long hair shorn. At least you can remember the day, not so many years ago either, when husbands and hairdressers protested vigorously against what was considered a passing fad for short hair.

But it wasn't a fad; it was really a revolution in hair styles. It started at the time of World War I. And now, with World War II upon us, hair is getting still shorter.

André H. Behns, Principal of Wilfred Academy of Hair and Beauty Culture in Boston and Director of the Ladies' Hairdressers' Association of New England, at the time of World War I was an operator in a fashionable New York beauty salon, and was among those who protested loudest against cutting women's long locks. But suddenly it dawned on him that he and his colleagues were only wasting their breath. He made the enlightening discovery that it may be a woman's prerogative to change her mind, but that she does it usually because she wants to and not because someone else thinks she should. Thus he abandoned the ranks of the conservatives.

"They are determined to have their hair cut and our refusing only means that they go somewhere else," he finally told the head of the shop where he was working. "I'll cut the next one. Send her to me." From then on they began to talk up the advantages of short hair.

And what are the forty million patrons of beauty parlors demanding today? Again they want shorter hair, says Mr. Behns. But this time the change is not so drastic. Where six months ago the average length was five to six inches, it is now three to four, and he expects it to get shorter.

"Woman find it simpler to keep short hair looking neat," he says, "and short hair better suits the various service caps. Also, the three-to-four-inch length can be more easily set in a style that lends itself to versatile combing. It is the combing, you know," he explains, "that largely determines the hair style. There are several basic ways to part the hair and set the curls, but these can be combed into a variety of coiffures. You'd never think some of them started out with the same basic dressing."

Mr. Behns has good news for you whose curls are not so permanent as you hope they look. He insists there's no need of lying awake nights wondering what in the world you'll do if you have to revert to those straight and stringy wisps that used to be yours before the blessed advent of permanent waves.

His reasons for his conviction are reassuring. "Most shops in this country," he says, "are well equipped with the necessary machines, and those machines are good. They should last at least 10 years."

Besides the machines—and the operators, of course—the only things needed to make you a curly-head are water and pads to wrap the curls around. It's true that at present a chemical (really a water softener) is used so that you can get through and get over to that defense meeting more quickly. But if worst comes to worst and that chemical is no longer obtainable, you can still contribute to the Nation's morale by looking your best. For your hair can be waved by steaming with water alone. You'll simply have to flip through a few more magazines or, preferably, knit another sleeve, while waiting for the curls to "take."

However, you probably won't have the opportunity to make even this minor sacrifice, for the amount of the chemical used is so small, according to Mr. Behns, that it is highly unlikely that it will ever be unobtainable. You will have to forego those tin-foil wrappings, though. But they were never necessary. Someone just thought they made you look more beautiful during the "permanent" process.

Karl Roy Studio

Three practical summer coiffures designed by students at the Wilfred Academy of Hair and Beauty Culture in Boston. Left: This is what they call their military hair-do. It is designed to complement the service caps so many women are wearing. A vertical wave in the back permits the curls to be drawn to the side of the head which is exposed by the cap; and it eliminates curls at the nape. Right: Older women, according to André H. Behns, Principal of the Academy, prefer the more youthful fashions, what the trade calls the bob style, while young girls today prefer the upswept types of hair-do like the one shown in the circle. To achieve this coiffure designed for matrons, the hair is dressed in four sections, the back being set in two large waves and the rest rolled up in flat curls, then combed out softly when dry. Circle: In this modern version of the Gibson-girl hair-do, the top of the hair is dressed forward, showing an arrangement of waves and curls.

Attic Outcast Now a Thing Of Beauty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Upstairs, downstairs, in my lady's chamber," as well as in attic and cellar, the search for materials that can be salvaged for war production sometimes uncovers things than can be usefully adapted right in one's own home.

From a pile of "outcasts" awaiting the call of the junkman, one woman retrieved a plate-glass dressing-table top. It was in good condition without flaws or nicks. There must be something that could be done with it, she thought. She remembered a bench that had been used with the dressing table to which the top belonged. She dug it out, had the legs cut down to make it 15 inches high and placed the plate-glass top on it. Thus transformed it became a unique coffee table and is making itself useful as well as ornamental in front of the fireplace in her living room. The cost was merely the labor required in cutting down the legs to regulation coffee-table height.

Plan to Brighten Up Your Porch And Enjoy It This Year

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Fixing up the porch is no end of fun. Even if Old Man Budget is standing threateningly in your foreground, there are ways and means of getting around him—ways that are short and means that are of little cost. The result will give you pleasure every day until Jack Frost comes along and chases you inside.

Paint pot and flower pot will be your best friends. You can use almost anything you have on hand for furniture, providing you give it color and plenty of gay cushions, and all the lovely plants you have cherished in sunny windows during the winter can be moved to the porch.

Of course you can have rugs of various sorts for the floor but if your porch is so situated that it gets the force of summer showers, a rug becomes a care. Instead of a rug, try painting a large rectangle on the floor to break the effect of the bare boards. Use a good outdoor paint, and "bind" it in when dry, with a coat of clear outdoor varnish. Red or green would be decorative, and you could paint your furniture black, using colonial cushion covers and accessories.

Investigate the Garret

Perhaps you have old pieces of furniture tucked away in barns or cellars or garrets that will have much charm on the farmhouse porch. Go over the furniture carefully for stray nails, and sandpaper rough spots that might catch one's clothing. Give everything at least two coats of paint, either all to match or using two colors. Do the painting in a warm, dry place, and let it dry thoroughly between coats. Preferably use an enamel, as too often, even first-class paint will get sticky in damp weather.

Cover every spare cushion you can summon for porch duty. Small cushions sewed together, or bed pillows stitched across in sections, look very smart and are especially convenient on a bench. Use any covering fabrics you like, but advisedly those with sunfast colors, as summer light, even without sun, has power to fade.

Plants for Decoration

Set out all your potted plants to dress the porch steps or corners. Paint pots and boxes to hold all the lovely green things, and paint small pie tins to match, to stand under pots placed on tables or window sills.

Arrange your porch efficiently at the beginning of the season so it will give you extra pleasure but no extra care, for summer is a season in which you'll want fewer household cares.

G. A. E.

Spring Outfit

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

You say you don't care for my
new spring hat,
And my suit with the herring-
bone weave;
The brim is too wide, and the
crown too flat,
And the tailoring wrong at the
sleeve?

How backward your taste! This
year I have donned
My last year's model, and in it,
I feel myself wearing my new
defense bond,
And I know I am up to the
minute!

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Ft. Myers
Jewell Beauty Shop, 6 Cleveland Avenue
Miami
Eunice Holmes Beauty Salon, 1377 N. Bayshore Drive
Salon of Beauty, 147 N. E. 1st Street
Orlando
Florence Beauty Shop, 24 South Orange Avenue
GEORGIA
Macon
Freeman Beauty Shop, 502 Walnut Street
ILLINOIS
Chicago
Ellen Bell Beauty Salon, 17 N. State Street
Fischli Beauty Salon, 100 N. State Street
Evanston
Bayard Hairdressers, 606 Davis Street
KENTUCKY
Lexington
Pearl Adams Beauty Shop, 261 Kentucky Avenue
Louisville
Smith Harper Method Shop, 315 Martin Brown Bldg.
MARYLAND
Baltimore
Elizabeth Cobb, Marguerite Brannan, 517 No. Charles Street
MASSACHUSETTS
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Per-Way Beauty Salon, 91½ Norway Street
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Hingham
Weldon Beauty Salon and Studio, 28 South St. and 302 Main St.
Malden
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Driggs Beauty Studio, 611 West Ninemile Rd.
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MINNESOTA
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Rex Beauty Shop
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Wayzata
Jones Hair Shop
NEW JERSEY
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Answer These Questions, Then Rearrange Your Furniture

By Sara Emerson
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Come spring, and the homemaker's fancy turns to thoughts of soapsuds, dusters—and redecoration. But this year the problem of brightening up her home will call for more careful planning than ever before, since rock-bottom thrift is every homemaker's contribution to defense.

Actually, there are any number of ways by which the clever housewife can add a little thrifty glory to her home. Two ways to freshen a room without spending a cent are by rearranging the furniture and by rearranging your wall treatments. This article considers furniture composition; a second one will tackle wall decoration.

Now good decorating, like all good professions, is based upon certain fundamental principles. To create a harmonious result in furniture arrangement, the essentials of room design must be followed.

Decorators call these principles by various names: focal point, convenient conversational units, balance, living interest groups, free traffic lanes. Perhaps the best way to understand the professional's language, if you do not already, would be to analyze your own living room by asking yourself questions.

Ask Yourself These Questions

Does your room have a center of interest? As one enters, is there a focal point which makes the room inviting, which suggests a pleasant, comfortable place to be? Often architectural features help you to decide just where to plan this center of interest. If there is a fireplace, that surely is the spot around which you will want to build your most interesting group.

If there's no fireplace, perhaps there is a lovely bay or a well-centered window group with a nice view. However, should there be no architectural feature at all, you'll have to create your own "interest" around a piece of furniture, around a picture, or perhaps around an unusual wall arrangement.

The next question to ask yourself is: What about convenient conversational groups? Are there sufficient seating units to accommodate family and friends in a comfortable, easy manner? Is the main conversational group an important part of the center-of-interest group?

Large rooms can easily have several conversational groups. There is the main one which usually includes a sofa and the large—most important — comfortable chairs. In most major conversational groups you can draw an imaginary circle around the seating units. Of course you realize that end tables and magazine tables play an important role in the success of conversational groups.

Then in that large room you might also have smaller, more intimate conversational groups, where there are only about two or three chairs. Such a group could be at one end of a room, by a desk, at a game table, before a bookcase or around a drum table. The chairs used in these secondary groups should be lighter in feeling and design than those in the main conversational unit.

Consider Balance

Your third question involves balance. Imagine your room on a balance scale. Is the mass or weight on one side of the room counterbalanced on the other side? Balance adds repose, dignity, and stability to a room.

Next, does your room have cultural, living interests? A desk for writing, bookcase and comfortable chair for reading, a music corner for those who play the piano, listen to the radio, or turn a tune from a musical instrument. Do all such units have adequate lighting?

Finally, are there free traffic lanes between all used doors in this room? Can you pass easily and naturally from one end of the room to the other without having to walk around tables and chairs? And be especially sure that you have no blocking piece of furniture at the entrance door of your room. An inviting room can't achieve its aim unless it has an unobstructed entrance pathway. This means no chair backs at first sight, no protuding tables.

If you decide to do some replanning, I think that you'll find the diagram system helpful. That is the system every decorator uses when she undertakes a rearrangement problem; it's the way that insures effective results. And you'll have fun working with a miniature floor plan of your room.

Here's how to do it. First of all, gather together your tools. You will need a folding rule, a squared-off sheet, pencils, scissors, and finally some paste. Take exact measurements of your room, and, using one square to represent a foot, construct your room's plan on the squared sheet. Place windows, doors, radiators, and architectural features in their exact position on the floor plan. Cut out the "furniture" which corresponds with your own pieces and try moving them in different positions on your plan.

First of two articles on redecoration

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Today's Woman

Cottons Ready For 24-Hour Duty

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Fashion Writer of The Christian Science Monitor
New York

Cottons, as American as the old Currier and Ives prints, move right back to first place in the fashion picture. Of course they were never really very far out of the limelight. We like them too well and wear them too well.

But this spring, with the war making wool and silk as scarce as Indians, cottons take the spotlight with all their old easy-going frankness. And what a genuine welcome they get!

Perhaps the biggest news in cotton fashions this spring is in the variety of finely styled dark suits—plains and plaids, and blacks—which give that impeccable appearance and substantial look that is usually associated with light, well-tailored wools. They hold their shape astonishingly well, are trim and smart.

You will find them in crisply tailored two-piece classics in Glen and Anderson plaids, in shepherd's and hound's-tooth checks, in striped shirting, and in covert weaves. And, of course, in straight black. Wherever they go, these suits prove conclusively that cottons have come to town.

For Warmer Weather

But as things warm up, the cooler, jewel-toned chambray jacket dresses come out, seersucker suits appear, while ginghams and other lightweight cottons, ready to stand the heat of the day, to be thrown in the suds, and to come up fresh as daisies, arrive in battalions.

Good old-fashioned seersuckers wouldn't know their modern counterparts. These now come in citified colors, in browns and greens, in simple checks, Glen plaids, and all-over stripes. They're favorites for two-piece suits, and can be worn with or without a blouse. Their "permanent crinkles" are really permanent, and they require little ironing, except in the seams.

In ginghams, the checks are always popular for town wear as well as country—brown and white, black with white, navy with white. Hand in hand with chambrays, which have a reputation for being among the coolest and easiest to launder of all cottons, they win new adherents with every warm day.

Heavier cotton fabrics come in for just as much interest as the lighter ones these days, because women are wanting them for active war work and for sports wear. In this class come denims. They make practical trouser jacket combinations, suitable either for factory or for gardening, or for general roughing it. Faded blue is the favorite shade, but denims come also in pink, and in stripes. Many designers of children's clothes are doing attractive styling in denims, for they wash and wash, and wear and wear. What mother could ask more in these days of economy and practicality!

Corduroy for the Family

Corduroys—cotton as cotton can be, for all their velvety depth and finish—are strong favorites for play clothes. You'll find these now made in lightweight as well as heavier grades, and so versatile and adaptable that they serve as garments for the whole family.

Dress-up cottons are just as intriguing as the everyday ones: cotton lace and eyelet batiste, organdies, dotted swiss and voiles. The delight of summer hostesses are the long, full-skirted dresses in these materials in brilliant colors.

Black cottons for evenings are as dramatic as blackouts that show a single light. A full black cotton skirt, its deep flounce edged and festooned with white rickrack, makes a striking team with a white organdie blouse, deep of neck, and having long rhumba sleeves. This contrasts with an informal white piqué evening dress that has a black satin insert at the midriff to give a slim-waisted silhouette.

Cotton clothes need to be carefully accessorized, however. A wrong accent may ruin your whole appearance. Be casual, but careful.

Top row, left: Glazed chintz play dress that buttons in back. Red, pink, and white camellias on pale pink ground. Bonwit Teller. Center: Daintily gowned in pressed organdy printed in red, white, and blue flowers. Pink ruching edges the double collar and simulated pockets. Bonwit Teller. Right: Play dress of Everfast waffle piqué, one of Truman Bailey's "Quebec Fashions." Canada's own maple leaves swirl around its flounced skirt. Lower: Cotton dinner dress with contrasting apron, another "Quebec Fashion" by Truman Bailey. Singing birds and sailing ships, church steeples and spinning wheels combine with various French Canadian symbols in the gay print.

Play Clothes Work Too

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Play clothes still have their place in the fashion scene, but in most cases they are just as ready for work as for play. Nearly all are designed to lead double lives, to serve more than one purpose. Take those delightful three-piece play suits for instance—shirts, shorts and removable skirt. You can venture all sorts of places with this trusty trio.

Coveralls, overalls, and slacks are equally amenable to war jobs or housework. But perhaps culottes are the darlings of the hour. They're certainly the pride and joy of the bicycling girls who discover, almost with the first spin of the wheel, that slacks on bikes are too uncertain about the ankles, skirts too prone to flirt with the wind. Besides it's quite the thing to show up in a divided skirt at first-aid classes, garden club meetings, and for marketing on main street. Culottes combine all the natural feminine grace of a skirt, with the practicality and freedom of pants. Their double life is an open story. And they are the perfect answer to the woman who looks a bit dowdy in slacks.

Black cottons also share fashion headlines. In calico, banded with calico prints in contrasting colors, they lend excitement to broomstick skirts and dirndl styles. Black cotton shantung and men's-wear poplin are grand for women with war work to do, and smartly practical into the bargain. An interesting two-piece costume is seen in a shepherd's plaid dirndl skirt of black and white checked gingham worn with a short black cotton shantung jacket. A black piqué bicycle dress with a culotte skirt is cool and practical.

Hilda Swarthe, Authority on Furnishings, Brings Beauty Into Lower-Income Articles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

West Hollywood, Calif.

"Our homes, more than ever, must be the acme of achievement, especially if the demands of war are going to make us stay home more and more," believes Hilda Matsner Swarthe, a career woman who has specialized in bringing art and beauty into merchandise for lower and middle incomes.

Her whole career, which began years ago when she reconstructed some antique jewelry, almost seems to have been designed just for advising how to make the most of a person's home in wartime.

"If you shop around, you can find more and more fabrics, furniture, and decorations in low-price ranges for your home. Merchants and manufacturers are learning that the American public will buy the best in good taste."

Mrs. Swarthe ought to know. As a style expert for one of the world's largest department stores, R. H. Macy's of New York, she spent seven years in the forefront of those trying to bring good taste into all price ranges.

Since 1923 she has devoted her time to applying color, line, and form to all types of merchandise. Mass production need be no bar to beauty at bargain prices, she has found: "If you pour beauty into a machine, beauty will come out."

As the artistic "alter ego" for many a merchant and manufacturer she has proved in good black ink that the public's taste should never be underestimated.

"Too many manufacturers thought art had no place in making volume sales," she recalls. "Now they are all realizing that a demand for low prices doesn't mean a demand for ugliness.

"Preoccupation with war mustn't cause any of us to neglect the arts," she reminds everyone. She is now devoting full time to an organization, Raymond & Raymond, which is nationally known for its facsimiles of fine paintings.

At her studio in the fashionable Sunset Boulevard shopping "strip" on the edge of Beverly Hills, Mrs. Swarthe displays reproductions of the masters, as a case in point that the best is none too good for the average American home.

Fine paintings have been regarded as out of reach of most incomes, but if even professionals can't tell an inexpensive copy from a priceless masterpiece, why shouldn't the $1,000-a-year clerk have his little apartment set off with a reproduction or two, she asks. In appearance one of the smartest in the shopping center, her shop specializes in reproductions from $1 to $24 each. Almost everyone can afford something within this price range, she thinks.

Before taking charge of the western galleries for her organization of publishers and dealers, Mrs. Swarthe had specialized in styling for public interiors. After seven years at Macy's, stressing home-furnishings, she became a free-lance consultant in many branches of home-furnishing design, associating with the Lightolier Company and the Dennison Manufacturing Company.

Then she founded, with Beryl S. Austrian, the firm of Intramural, Inc., specializing in planned interiors for apartment-house lobbies, reception rooms, exhibit halls, professional offices, and shops.

Perfect footnotes to Summer outfits!
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Army Bride Makes Home-on-the-Run

By Eleanor Richey Johnston

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Being 'in the Army' is teaching me to make an immediate home, and to make it out of almost nothing."

Those are words from a letter from my young daughter who recently married an Army officer. In the first month of their marriage her husband was stationed in three different parts of the country. They now have orders for another move.

Under varied and difficult circumstances this inexperienced young wife (like thousands of others) has been learning to cook, to clean house, and to make a kitchenette apartment or "room with kitchen privileges" into a home where her young officer husband can find beauty, peace, and graciousness when he turns from the serious and difficult tasks pertaining to war.

Presents Left Behind

My daughter has many beautiful things with which to make a home—but they are almost all at our home now in her dresser drawers, in the closet of her old room and under her bed in a chest.

"We can take only a few things, but we'll send home for more," this young "Army" couple said when they left for their first "camp" home. A week later I saw the parcel postman at the door and thought, excitedly, that a gift was coming with surprising promptness. It wasn't a gift. It was guest towels, lace-trimmed sheets, and pillow cases, a silver meat platter, and an electric bun-warmer—all sent back to be stored at home. They were sending home part of the little they had taken with them.

Their first home was a tiny, furnished "kitchenette." "We were so lucky to find this cute place—it was the only one in town, and only six miles from camp," they wrote. There was a bed-sitting room, but the bed didn't go into the wall when not in use. There was a kitchen and a dining alcove.

"Our little white radio on the living-bedroom table, our white candlewick spread on the bed and our electric toaster on the dining table made us feel a little bit at home," my daughter wrote. "The furniture in our quarters was just something somebody had discarded. The bed was ugly but comfortable. The minute Bob reported for duty the first morning, I got to work making it look different. Brightly colored cretonne (the budgety kind) I used to make slip covers for the head and foot of the bed.

"Two orange crates made a darling dressing table. It was so easy—a board across the top covered with the cretonne, and a ruffle around the sides. A mirror was on the wall and our landlady let me paint it with blue, quick-drying enamel. I painted the desk chair blue and the limp looking wicker chair I transformed with a flat cretonne cushion across the back and a thinly gathered ruffle for a skirt. Bob couldn't believe it was the same room when he came home that night."

Next day the kitchen came in for transformation. Two more orange crates furnished extra closet space. Bright oilcloth covered the sides and formed curtains across the front. A few bright dishes, some turquoise, some yellow, were substituted for those furnished and several small cooking utensils were bought.

"I started cooking easy things, chops and frozen vegetables and green salads," my daughter wrote. Her husband wrote: "Her dinners are as pretty as the colored pictures in a magazine."

Nine days they enjoyed this colorful home, then orders took them 1,500 miles away. They sold their bright cretonne slip covers, their dressing table, and kitchen "closet" for the price of the material to the young couple who were moving in (there was a long waiting list for the apartment). They gave them their pans and sold them their extra food, and sent home another package of linen.

Their next home was a room and bath with "kitchen privileges." Again they felt they were fortunate to find it. Radio, clock, photographs of their mothers, the white candlewick spread, and a cretonne cover for their trunk that made it a window seat started this room being a home.

Eat on Card Table

"We carry our meals on a tray and eat on a card table in our room," this young Army wife wrote. "The bright breakfast cloths and napkins from my trousseau are all the table linen we need. We both wash and dry dishes, so we need our aprons. I got two new lamp shades and am making flowered draperies to help cover the funny dull woodwork of the windows. We're sending more things home."

They've sifted the necessary things down to toaster, radio, electric iron (an officer's wife must be neatly dressed and most Saturday night dances at officers' clubs are formal), alarm clock, small tablecloths and napkins, four of some "cute" dishes (they entertain another couple occasionally), and part of their flat silver.

To those few material things add the ability to see at once the need for color and beauty and the possibility of obtaining it with a few yards of bright cotton cloth, a few boxes, a new arrangement of lamps and furniture, and the doing of it NOW. That is the recipe for making a home for an Army officer in camp or a Naval officer on leave.

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Boston's Baseball Front Is Well Stocked With Star Pitchers and Hitters

Playgrounds to Bolster Morale of Defense Workers

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Municipal playgrounds throughout the country which hurdled without too much difficulty the problems presented by the depression in keeping idle hands occupied, now are facing another challenge—to bolster the morale of defense workers and ordinary office and factory workers.

Los Angeles, being particularly busy in making implements of war, has a heavy schedule in prospect, but, in the opinion of George Hjelte, head of the Playground and Recreation Department, not an impossible one.

Because of the different shifts at the defense plants, it has been necessary to revise the time tables for athletic activities so that men who work at night will be able to take advantage of the opportunities for relaxation afforded by the playgrounds. As a result, games are played early in the morning and throughout the day even up until midnight.

At the present time, the most popular game is softball, with the playgrounds reporting more than 2,000 such games last season. Many of the aircraft plants have their own athletic directors who supervise the games, but the playgrounds in most instances provide the facilities for the games and sometimes furnish umpires.

* * *

While the playgrounds look forward to a rushing business for the duration, golf courses do not have such an optimistic outlook. Business at the present time is exceptionally good, but the problem of obtaining sufficient golf balls in the future, and perhaps even steel golf clubs, is something which has to be considered.

Although the manufacturers apparently have enough golf balls in stock to last through 1943, the situation after that time—provided, of course, that the war has not ended—is marked by a big question mark. The most logical conclusion is that balls released after the present stock is exhausted will be remade from culls. Undoubtedly, they will not be up to the standard of the ball made in the last few years, but even though they are 20 or 25 yards shorter, advocates of the game still can get their enjoyment out of it.

Country clubs are reporting that many of their members are resigning to join courses closer to their homes because of the tire shortage. However, this works both ways and the clubs are maintaining a level membership.

* * *

"When you join the Navy, you really go to work." That was one of the first things Lieut. Commander Justin Sam Barry, U.S.N., formerly baseball, basketball, and football coach at the University of Southern California, said last week as he stopped off here while on his way from Annapolis to St. Mary's where he takes up his new naval assignment as athletic director of the Navy's Western preflight training school.

Barry hastened to correct a misconception which has grown about the course at this school. He emphasized that it is not entirely a place for a physical education program, but that the cadets would get a lot of academic instruction, ground school training and military preparation.

In addition to football, the men will play soccer, and perhaps rugby, and almost every other sport imaginable, Barry explained.

* * *

Considerable reshuffling of all clubs in the Pacific Coast Conference resulted from the recent ruling that managers and coaches could not play unless they are included on the roster of the permitted 20 active players.

* * *

The University of Southern California Trojans finished their championship baseball season with a 6-2 victory over the San Luis Obispo soldiers last week. The Trojans were hailed by all when they overcame seemingly insurmountable obstacles to win the California intercollegiate championship. Before the season opened they lost their coach and seven top-notch players. With this set-back few gave them much of a chance for glory. **Alex Swan, 3d.**

Wesleyan's 1942 Schedule Ready

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., May 6 (AP)—Wesleyan University announced today its 1942 football schedule, opening September 26 against the Coast Guard Academy at New London.

The only change from last year's array of opponents was the substitution of Swarthmore for Brown.

The schedule:

At home, Bowdoin, Oct. 3; Swarthmore, 17; Amherst, 24; Trinity, Nov. 14. Away, Coast Guard, Sept. 26; Connecticut, Oct. 10; Haverford, 31; Williams, Nov. 7.

China Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—W. C. Choy, the Chinese Davis Cup tennis player who escaped from Hong Kong after the Japanese capture of that city, has made his way safely into Free China and will play a series of exhibition matches in Chungking for the benefit of his country's war victims, according to advices received at national headquarters of United China Relief, 1790 Broadway.

Mr. Choy plans to leave Chungking shortly for India where he is scheduled to meet a number of Indian net stars in benefit matches for China relief.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Doerr	50	10	23	3	26	.460
Newsome	28	3	10	0	5	.357
Williams	73	27	25	6	24	.342
Pesky	83	14	28	0	6	.337
Fox	75	14	25	0	19	.333
Tabor	81	15	27	0	14	.333
Lupien	15	5	5	0	1	.333
Di Maggio	85	21	27	2	10	.318
Foxx	62	16	19	3	9	.306
Peacock	42	5	12	0	6	.286
Conroy	35	2	7	1	5	.200
Finney	4	0	0	0	0	.000
Campbell	1	1	0	0	0	.000
Cronin	2	0	0	0	0	.000

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Klutts	31	4	11	0	5	.355
Fernandez	97	13	34	2	15	.351
Demaree	50	5	15	0	8	.300
Wasner	50	8	15	0	8	.300
Sisti	49	8	13	1	10	.265
Holmes	91	8	24	2	4	.264
Gremp	54	6	14	1	5	.259
Miller	86	8	22	1	7	.256
Roberge	4	1	1	0	0	.250
Cuccinello	38	1	9	0	3	.237
Lombardi	35	5	12	2	8	.236
West	60	8	14	0	4	.233
Ross	5	0	1	0	0	.200
Cooney	50	8	9	0	1	.180
Masi	9	2	1	0	2	.111

Frick's Rule Is Strong On The Managers

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK—If Ford Frick has his way his rule that National League managers must not leave the bench to protest ball and strike decisions will remain a rule, even if the pilots are chased often.

"I expect," Frick says, "that every manager will be ejected at least twice before he learns the rule means business."

This is putting the pilots in the dullard class, and inasmuch as these bench umpires have been protesting ball and strike decisions for years without success, maybe that's where they belong.

Good Rule

Frick is unperturbed by criticism of the rule. Even the game at St. Louis last Sunday when both Billy Southworth of the Cards and Leo Durocher of the Dodgers were banished, left him cold.

"It's a good rule," he insists. "The managers never have won one of those kind of arguments. They're just putting on an act. They can't call the pitches from the bench. The rule doesn't apply to legitimate squawks on other decisions, or to pitchers and catchers protesting on balls and strikes."

Severe Penalty

Ejection seems, on the surface, to be a rough penalty for such a trivial offense as protesting ball and strike decisions, but without a severe penalty for such acting the practice would continue, with the consequent delay of games and the boring of the fans by comic opera scenes which invariably have the same ending.

If there were just one reason why a manager on the bench should be allowed to waste everybody's time by such protests the severe penalty might not be justified, but the facts are these:

1—We have yet to see an umpire change his decision on a ball or strike.

2—The manager isn't in a position to have a basis for argument.

McAfee Reports

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 6 (AP)— George McAfee, former All-American football player at Duke University and star halfback for the Chicago bears of the National Professional Football League, has reported for active duty at the Jacksonville Naval Air Station. McAfee made 11 touchdowns for the Bears last season to tie the league scoring record.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newsome	5	4	0	1.000
Wagner	3	3	0	1.000
Brown	4	1	0	1.000
Chase	2	1	0	1.000
Dobson	4	2	2	.500
Judd	4	1	2	.333
Terry	3	1	2	.333
Hughson	4	0	0	.000
Butland	2	0	0	.000
Ryba	3	0	1	.000

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Errickson	5	1	0	1.000
Wallace	1	1	0	1.000
Earley	3	2	1	.667
Tost	4	2	1	.667
Tobin	6	3	3	.500
Sain	4	1	1	.500
Salvo	4	1	1	.500
Javery	7	1	2	.333
Donovan	4	0	0	.000
Hutchings	4	0	0	.000
Hickey	1	0	1	.000
*Lamanna	1	0	1	.000

*Released.

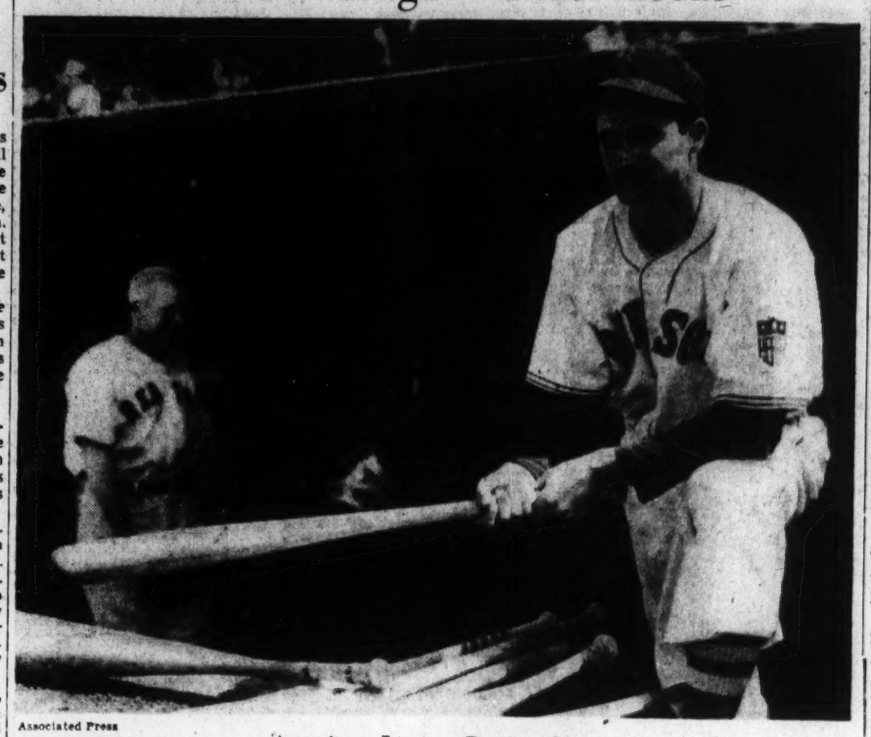
College Golf

Results May 5

By the Associated Press

Maine 7½, Colby 1½.

How the League Leader Looks



Associated Press

American League Batting Hero

With a .460 batting average as of May 5, Bobby Doerr, Boston Red Sox second baseman, is currently on top of the list of American League batters. Along with his average, Doerr has batted in 20 runs and has three homers to his credit. He is also the pivot man in most of the many double plays the Sox are turning in this season.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Pre-Game Conversations

Said Tom Judd, new Red Sox southpaw: "There are two times when I'm not too anxious to pitch. First, the day after my team has made about 22 hits and scored 18 or 19 runs. You don't figure the boys are going to pile up a flock of runs two days in a row. And second, against a club that has been shut out or held to two or three hits a couple of days running. You have to figure that they're due to explode, no matter how much stuff you've got."

Judd, incidentally, along with having as much on the ball as any pitcher on the Boston staff, is quite a hitter. He likes to tell about the year he batted .346 at Sacramento.

"I was playing the outfield for the Sacs when Brooklyn sent us Tom Winsett. Coming out of the majors, he was considered a star in the Coast League, so I was benched to make room for him. Well, the first five times at bat he struck out, but still the crowd would give him a big hand. He'd think he was Babe Ruth. He'd walk up, take his cuts and hike back to the bench. In the meantime, they called on me to pinch hit twice and I won a game both times. So they had to bench the star to make room for old Juddie."

* * *

Before joining the Dodgers, Schoolboy Rowe said to Ted Williams: "I'll keep you in my memory book, you string bean. I don't think there'll be anybody in the National League who can swish a bat like you. And if there isn't, that's all right with me." Then to a scribe sitting near by: "If any of the oldtimers were any better than that kid, they must have been supermen. In my book, he's number one."

* * *

Joe McCarthy, the Yankee manager, had the floor: "If Earl Combs could have thrown—and I mean throw like one of the Di Maggios—he would have been the perfect ball player, because he could do everything else. He could drag, he could bunt, hit and run, and he could fly on the bases or in the field. The first year he came up, he could have stayed with or maybe outrun any ball player who ever lived. On top of all that Earl had an ideal disposition—still has, in fact.

"He wasn't a great fielder when he started" McCarthy said. "But he practiced hard. He'd go out to the park mornings, throw balls up against the fence and chase them as they bounced off. He'd do that until he couldn't stand up. And you know the results."

* * *

Ted Williams is the next speaker. "When you're talking about relief pitchers, put Joe Heving at the head of the list," said the Red Sox slugger. "He's my man. He'll go in there and pitch one or two innings for four or five games in a row, and not a single ball will be hit out of the infield. He gives you that stuff down around the knees and you can't lift it. And he has one of those rubber arms. He'll probably be pitching after I'm through."

* * *

Our vote for the most limber gent in the big leagues goes to George Susce, coach of the Cleveland club. He can stand on the top step of the dugout, bend forward and touch the next step lower with the palms of his hands, without bending his knees. No we didn't believe it either until we saw him do it. Then, after you have recovered from that sight, George will sit down on the floor of the dugout with his legs stiff in front of him, bend forward and flatten either cheek against the floor.

War Effort Dimes

PENSACOLA, Fla. (AP) — The management of Pensacola's Southeastern League Baseball Club has installed a piggy-bank at the pass gate. Those with passes must drop in a dime each, to be donated to the war effort.

College Baseball

Results May 5

By the Associated Press

Boston College 18, Boston U. 6.
Kansas State 7, Kansas 0.
Mass. State 8, Connecticut 2.
Millikin 7, Illinois Wesleyan 4.
Missouri 2, Washington U. (St. Louis) 1.
U. of Illinois 3, Chanute Field 2.
Virginia J. Virginia Tech 3.
Yale 9, U. of Virginia 0.
Temple 15, Pittsburgh 9.
Trenton Tchrs 14, Montclair Tchrs 3.
Queens College 2, Savage School 1.

College Tennis

Results May 5

By the Associated Press

Bowdoin 5, Bates 4.
Princeton 9, North Carolina 4.
Yale 9, Virginia 0.

Minor Leagues

Results May 5

By the Associated Press

International League

Newark 10, Toronto 9.
Montreal 3, Jersey City 1.
Syracuse at Rochester, postponed.
Baltimore at Buffalo, postponed.

American Association

Indianapolis 1-0, St. Paul 0-9.
Columbus 7, Milwaukee 5.
Toledo at Kansas City, postponed.
Louisville at Minneapolis, postponed.

Texas League

Beaumont 11, Oklahoma City 3.
Houston 8, Dallas 2.
Tulsa 8, Shreveport 6.
Fort Worth 10, San Antonio 6.

Southern Association

Knoxville 14, Birmingham 13.
Memphis 10, Chattanooga 4.
Nashville 8, New Orleans 4.
Little Rock 5, Atlanta 4.

Eastern League

Binghamton 9, Hartford 8.
Wilkes-Barre 8, Williamsport 3.
Scranton 3, Elmira 2.
Springfield 5, Albany 1.

Pacific Coast League

Sacramento 8, Portland 2.
Hollywood 5, Los Angeles 1.
San Diego 10, San Francisco 9.
Oakland 7, Seattle 6.

Major Leagues Card 16 Relief Fund Contests

NEW YORK, May 6—The complete schedule of major league games which will be played for the benefit of the Navy Relief Society and the Army Emergency Relief Fund is made public by the Navy organization.

The first game will be played at Brooklyn Friday between the Dodgers and the New York Giants with the Navy getting the entire proceeds. Newspapermen, club officials, umpires and everyone else who enters Ebbets Field to see the game will buy tickets. A second contest between the two clubs will be played at the Polo Grounds in New York, Aug. 3, with all receipts going to the Army relief.

The two groups will divide the returns from all other games equally under an arrangement worked out here last month at a meeting of Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis and other baseball leaders and representatives of the service funds. The schedule:

American League

Saturday, May 23—New York at Washington.
Saturday, May 23—Philadelphia at Boston.
Monday, May 25—Chicago at Cleveland.
Monday, May 25—Detroit at St. Louis.
Tuesday, June 30—St. Louis at Detroit.
Thursday, July 2—Cleveland at Chicago.
Saturday, August 22—Boston at Philadelphia.
Saturday, August 22—Washington at New York.

National League

Friday, May 8—New York at Brooklyn.
Tuesday, May 19—Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.
Wednesday, May 27—Chicago at Cincinnati.
Wednesday, June 3—Boston at St. Louis.
Thursday, June 25—St. Louis at Boston.
Tuesday, June 30—Cincinnati at Chicago.
Thursday, July 9—Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
Monday, August 3—Brooklyn at New York.

Many minor league clubs also are arranging games for the two charities on the same home and home basis.

Pawtucket's Title at Stake

Soccer's top-flight honors in the East—and the right to meet the western champion for the United States Open title—will be the stakes at J. & P. Coats Field, Pawtucket, R. I., on Sunday afternoon when the Pawtucket eleven, present holders of the national booting crown, and the Philadelphia Americans, winners of the current race in the Metropolitan Division of the American Soccer League, clash in the wind-up of their home-and-home series.

The kick-off has been set for 3 o'clock with Manuel Macedo, Fall River referee, in charge, and the feature will be preceded with a preliminary tilt, starting at 1:15.

2-0 Setback

The Quakers administered a 2-0 setback to Pawtucket in the initial match at Philadelphia last Sunday. First period goals by Bob Gormley and Jimy Reid gave the home-towners an advantage and places the champions in the position of fighting an uphill struggle to retain the title which they won last May in the east-west grand finals against Detroit.

Total goals in both games will decide the team which will qualify to meet the Gallatin S. C. of Pittsburgh, Pa., conquerors of the famous Chicago Spartas and holders of the western championship, in the grand final series, and Pawtucket officials, with their backs to the wall, will spare no expense to field the strongest line-up in an effort to overcome the lead which the Phillies now hold.

Aggressive Fullback

Eddie Czerkiewicz, aggressive fullback of the Rhode Islanders, is now with Uncle Sam's fighting forces at Camp Meade, Maryland, but arrangements have been completed for a leave to engage in this game, while Dave McEwan, keyforward of Pawtucket, enplanes at Wilmington, N. C., where he is engaged in war work, so he can fill his regular berth.

Both contenders are well experienced in Open Cup play, the Phillies having won the coveted trophy in 1935-36, and each boasts of several international stars. Czerkiewicz and Walter Dick, Pawtucket halfback, were members of the United States representative team which engaged in the World Soccer Cup Competition in Italy in 1934, while Henry "Razzo" Carroll, stellar center forward of Philadelphia, engaged for the United States in the 1932 Olympic Games at Amsterdam. Fred Stoll and Al Harker, the Quakers' stalwart fullback line, participated for this country in the Berlin Olympics of 1936, and Ray Volz, the Phillies goalie, toured Mexico with a representative team of the United States Football Association in 1937.

Notable Victory

Pawtucket scored its most notable victory in the current tournament by eliminating Brooklyn Hispano, 1-0, after a 2-goal draw, in the third round. Previously, Thornton-Vics and Fall River St. John's were defeated by identical scores of 4 to 1. Following the triumph over Brooklyn Hispano, the champions ran rough shod over the Fall River Firestones in the semifinal round to win by 5 goals to 2.

The Phillies encountered little difficulty in winning a semifinal round berth, scoring successes over the Eintracht S. C., of Astoria, L. I., N. Y., 6-2, Philadelphia Nationals, 4-1, and New York German Americans, 4-1, Stiffer competition faced them, however, in the semifinal when the Scots Americans fell before a 3-2 score in a replay necessitated by the failure of the referee to play regulation time in the original match when a discussion arose over a decision. At the point of abandonment, with 2½ minutes of regulation time remaining, Philadelphia was leading by 2 goals to 1.

Chase, Wallace, Doerr And Williams Prominent

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In writing an afternoon baseball story this sunny May day, one is confronted with the pleasant task of choosing between several colorful subjects. It could be the southpaw pitching of Ken Chase; it might be about Ted Williams' current batting being ahead of his memorable 1941 pace; it could be the .460 figure of Bobby Doerr, or it could be the début of young lefty Jim Wallace, the 20-year-old Braves' rookie who took the final game of the Pittsburgh series.

However, operating on the assumption that Mr. John Q. Phan prefers hitting to pitching, we shall first consider the Williams angle.

Tops 1941 Pace

It has been said that the lanky Red Sox outfielder started this season in a slump. And, for a while, he was not getting hold of the ball with his usual power and precision, although most of the boys who were talking slumps probably were thinking back to that 1941 mark of .406. Any pace under that seems unworthy of Williams. It is a fact, though, that the string-bean kid with the great eyes and wrists is well ahead of the sensational gait he set a year ago. All of which must come as bad news to the White Sox, who opened a series at Fenway this afternoon.

With 25 hits in 73 tries for a .342 average, six homers and 24 runs batted in, Williams this morning was in advance of his '41 pace in all departments. At this point in the race a year ago, he had only 11 hits for a .324 average, a lone homer and eight runs driven in. Remembering how Ted finished the last campaign, with a .406 mark, 37 four-baggers and 120 runs produced, one wonders how high he is destined to go in '42. The sky is the limit.

Doerr Streak

As they opened with the White Sox today, the Red Sox had a monopoly on most of the offensive leadership in the American League. Doerr headed the batting parade at .460, Williams had two firsts with 27 runs scored and 24 batted in, and Dom Di Maggio was second to Ted with 21 tallies. Doerr, in getting up to .460, has hit in 11 straight games and only once has gone hitless since he recovered from his injury and replaced Skeeter Newsome at second base on April 22. Jimmy Dykes' mouth must have watered as he checked the Boston batting table and saw seven regulars—plus Skeeter Newsome and Tony Lupien—over .300.

Chase's exhibition in the Cleveland final gave Joe Cronin another starting pitcher—six in all, if Tom Judd's recent failures have not demoted him to the bull pen. Chase, you recall, is the answer to the question: What did the Sox get for Jack Wilson? In chalking up his first win, Ken had good control. He walked only two batters.

Wallace Wins

The talk of the National League today is Jim Wallace, whom Mel Ott mistook for the Braves' batboy. Looking for all the world like a grammar school kid, Jim walked out to the rubber at Forbes Field yesterday and stopped the hard-hitting Pirates with six hits for big league victory No. 1. Only recently recalled from Hartford, the 155-pounder with a knuckler that drops, pitched for the Class B Bridgeport club last season. But if he can continue to get his best pitch over, Braves Field will be his home park from now on.

Both local clubs were breathing first-division air this morning. The Braves, fourth in the N. L., were within 3½ games of the leading Dodgers. The Sox, anchored third in the American, were a mere game from the top. The Braves, however, were unable to improve their position today, as the opener of their Cincinnati series was postponed. A double-header will be played at Cincy on July 15. The surprising Stengelmen bring their new power back to the Hub on Saturday.

* * *

Briefs . . . Jimmy Dykes shook up his infield as he faced the Red Sox . . . He had Murrell Jones at first base instead of Joe Kuhel, Jimmy Webb at second in place of Don Kolloway, Dario Lodigiani at third instead of Bob Kennedy, and Leo Wells at short for Luke Appling . . . The regulars have not been hitting . . . Dykes today heard that Johnny Rigney, one of his best pitchers, has been reclassified to 1-A in the draft . . . Bill Conroy will stay here when the Red Sox go to Philadelphia for a week-end series and will go directly to Chicago for the western opener on Tuesday . . . By then he should be ready to catch again . . . Nanny Fernandez leads the N. L. with 34 hits and 10 doubles, and is tied with Eddie Miller in stolen bases with four.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	14	6	.700
New York	14	7	.667
Boston	13	7	.650
Detroit	15	9	.625
Washington	10	12	.455
St. Louis	9	14	.391
Philadelphia	8	15	.348
Chicago	4	17	.190

Results May 5

Boston 13, Cleveland 3.
New York 5, Chicago 4.
Washington 5, St. Louis 3.
Philadelphia 2, Detroit 1.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	15	7	.682
Pittsburgh	13	8	.619
St. Louis	10	9	.526
Boston	12	11	.522
New York	10	11	.476
Cincinnati	9	11	.450
Chicago	9	12	.429
Philadelphia	6	15	.286

Results May 5

Boston 7, Pittsburgh 1.
Brooklyn 3, St. Louis 1.
Cincinnati 2, New York 1.
Philadelphia 4, Chicago 2.

Sports Around the Hub

Horton Smith Enters 'Big 8'

Three of the golfers to compete in the "Big 8" Navy Relief Fund tournament at Charles River Country Club have accepted the invitation with the arrival of Horton Smith's signature yesterday. The affair will be held on Saturday, May 16.

Smith joins Craig Wood and Byron Nelson with five others to be named later. Horton, known as one of the world's greatest putters, is a popular figure in these parts, due to his numerous appearances and exceptional play. He won the State open championship in 1940.

Although Smith has never won a major tournament in the United States or Great Britain, he has won the Masters' tournament twice, 1934 and 1936, is a member of the present Ryder Cup team and has been a member of six other Ryder Cup teams.

* * *

The Massachusetts State tennis singles are to be held on the courts of the United Shoe Machinery A. A. of Beverly this summer, from July 4 through the 11th, instead of at Longwood. United Shoe offers 12 En-Tout Cas (fast drying) courts, two large locker rooms, and good clubhouse facilities. Tom Mahan, prominent golf pro, is in charge.

* * *

While speaking of tennis, Mary Hardwick and Dorothy Round Little, two of Britain's greatest women tennis stars, will play a match on the exhibition courts of Smith College, Northampton, Mass., Monday afternoon, May 18, as another step on their nation-wide tour to help raise funds for the British and American Ambulance Corps. The match will start at 2:30 p. m.

* * *

A baseball team of former college and school stars, representing the Boston Ordnance District of the War Department, will meet the Jordan-Marsh team in a twilight game at Tech Field, Brookline, Friday night at 6:15 p. m.

* * *

Harvard holds its annual Spring Luncheon at the Varsity Club in Cambridge tomorrow at 12:30 noon. The graduates will dine in real training table manner and hear Coaches Dick Harlow, Tom Bolles, Jaakko Mikkola and Floyd Stahl make brief talks. The captains of the major sport teams will be present to take bows.

* * *

While the Charles River Basin has been the home of countless crew races, this Saturday it will furnish the course for the first time to the Dad Vail Rowing Association Regatta with the varsity crews of Rutgers, Boston University and American International rowing. Rutgers is the top-heavy favorite to win again as it has the past three years.

The Dad Vail trophy was put up first by Russell (Rusty) Callow, coach of the Penn crews, back in 1934. It was won by Rutgers and held by them until 1936, when Marietta triumphed. Rutgers regained possession the next year and has held it ever since. The Dad Vail Regatta came into existence in 1939.

* * *

Briefs: How times have changed! Ordinarily a football coach has difficulty in getting in enough spring practice, but Dick Harlow of Harvard has an earnest request from his players to resume practice in view of the compulsory training era . . . He would prefer not to, but probably will oblige . . . Northeastern's baseball team took two games from New Hampshire yesterday by scores of 3-2 (in 10 innings) and 10 to 1 (in seven innings) . . . The Boston University Terriers were smeared by Boston College at University Heights, 18-6 . . . Bob Hope and Bing Crosby, movie and radio stars, are teamed up today with Chick Evans and Tommy Armour in Chicago for a golf match to provide funds for the Fort Sheridan boys . . . The annual Maine State interscholastic meet has been postponed for 1942 at least, due to war conditions.

Heafner Barred

DURHAM, N. C. (AP)—Clayton Heafner, olond golfer, states the Professional Golfers' Association has barred him from the national P. G. A. tourney to be held in Atlantic City, May 25-31.

News of the ruling against him, Heafner said, was given him oy George Slingerland, President of the Carolinas section of the P. G. A., just before he was to tee off with 14 other pros of this area in qualifying play for two berths in the P. G. A. meet.

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Fenway Park . . . . . Ken. 0211

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	250,000
Previous day's sales	272,900
1942 volume to date	38,078,777
1941 volume to date	44,878,469

Stock Market Is Moderately Lower Today

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP)—The stock market experienced a letdown today after a fairly consistent run of recoveries since the latter part of April.

Prices were inclined to slip from the start, but, excepting a few blue chips down a point or more, the losses were moderate. Shares of the air transport companies and a handful of specialties contested the major trend in the final hour and posted gains.

Although the day's war news and some of the Washington dispatches engendered pessimism in Wall Street boardrooms, actual selling was at a low ebb, the market's chief handicap being feebleness of support in the key issues.

Dealings were around 250,000 shares.

The late upturn in the Aviation carrier stocks was in the wake of the action of the Civil Aeronautics Board in reopening hearings on air mail rates to permit American Airlines and Eastern Air lines to submit additional evidence.

Both stocks received a modest lift along with United Air Lines, Pan American Airways, Standard Oil of California, Pepsi-Cola, Warner Brothers, and Postal Telegraph preferred, the last named reaching a new year's high.

On the offside most of the time were U. S. Steel, General Motors, Air Reduction, American Telephone, Westinghouse, American Can, Union Carbide, Johns-Manville, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, and Sears Roebuck. Allied Chemical and Eastman Kodak were down 2 or more at the worst.

Selected Bonds Higher

A few utilities were joined by a small group of specialties and rails in a modest advance in the bond market today as the main corporate list idled in a narrow range near the final hour.

U. S. Governments continued in the minor range in effect most of this week with main interest still centered on the new Treasury financing. Additional tabulations disclosed heavy purchases of the 2½s by large insurance companies and other investors.

Corporate loans in demand at slightly higher prices included Laclede Gas 5½s, Louisville & Nashville 4½s, Nickel Plate 5½s, New Haven Collateral 6s, American Telephone 3s and Columbia Gas 5s.

Moving indecisively were International Hydro Electric 6s, New York Central 5s, Portland General Electric 4½s, Northern Pacific 4s, Erie 4½s, St. Paul 5s and Santa Fe 4s.

Small losses were fairly widespread in the foreign group and included Buenos Aires 4½s and Peru 6s.

NBC Says U. S. Should Preserve Free Radio System

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Broadcasting Company asserted that any revision of the law governing radio should aim to preserve the "American system of broadcasting."

Frank E. Mullen, NBC vice-president and general manager, told the House Interstate Committee that "a free radio supported by private enterprise, free from Government subsidy or ownership, is one of our democratic bulwarks."

He argued that the concept of a free radio must be preserved in time of war to permit it "to emerge into postwar days as a strong and vigorous agency for the work of reconstruction."

The principles governing radio regulations should be outlined by congressional action rather than left to "changing discretion," he said.

The radio network executive testified in connection with the Committee's study of proposed legislation to amend the 1934 Federal Communications Act and change the FCC's administrative organization, its procedure for handling applications, and its appellate rights and remedies.

Under investigation also are such questions as limiting the number of newspaper-owned radio stations and of licensing radio networks. Mr. Mullen expressed his conviction that there should be no discrimination against newspaper-owned stations.

He outlined NBC's position as one of willingness to co-operate with Congress in amending the Communications Act, declaring that "it is clear that regulation, both self-regulation and government regulation, must play an important part in the free and continuous functioning of our broadcast structure."

Corn Prices Higher, But Wheat Uneven

CHICAGO, May 6 (AP) — Taking the market leadership, corn prices to registered gains of as much as a cent a bushel today in reflecting good demand from shipping interests and industries.

Wheat, however, lagged behind after an early advance of about ½ cent and at times showed small net losses. Buying of previous short sellers lifted May soybeans more than 2 cents at one stage. Disappointing flour demand and favorable crop reports helped to check the advance in wheat.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37½	Abbott (1.60a)	2	38	37½	38	M'y 5
48¾	45	Acme Steel (4)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	— ¼
7½	5¼	Adams Exp .60g	2	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
20½	19	Adams-Mills (1)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	M'y 5
11¾	10	Addressog (⅛e)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
38¼	29½	Air Reduct (1a)	3	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ¾
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
⅜	A	Alleghany Corp	6	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ A
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	2	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
6	3½	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	
17	9½	Alleghany pr pf	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Apr30
22⅝	17⅝	Alleg Lud Stl ½e	5	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅜
5⅛	3⅜	Allen Industr (1)	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	2	122½	122¼	122¼	—1¾
12⅛	10⅞	Allied Kid (1)	1	11	11	11	M'y 1
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mills 1¼g	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
6⅛	4	Allied Strs (.30e)	8	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
81	65⅛	Allied Str pf (5)	1	65½	65⅛	65½	M'y 5
30⅛	22	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	6	23⅜	23½	23⅝	
18⅜	14¾	Alpha P Cem ½e	3	15¾	15½	15½	
1½	⅛	Amal Leather	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y 5
18⅞	15⅜	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	Apr11
56	43	Amerada Pet (2)	1	47⅛	46	47⅛	M'y 5
23⅜	19	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	2	20½	20½	20½	M'y 5
48¼	25¼	Am Airlines 1½g	41	30½	29½	30	+ ⅜
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk Note .20e	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5¼	3⅜	Am Bosch (¼e)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	M'y 4
33	23	Am Br Shoe(¼e)	2	25¼	25	25¼	+ ¼
13¾	11⅛	Am Cable & R	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
65¼	56⅜	Am Can (4)	5	62¼	61½	61⅞	— ⅛
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	159½	159½	159½	M'y 5
33	23⅜	Am Car & Fdy	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	M'y 5
73¾	62	AmCar&Fpf1¾e	2	62½	62	62	
20½	16⅛	Am Ch&Cable 1e	1	17	17	17	+ ⅜
110	105½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	2	105½	105½	105½	Apr13
95	69	Am Chicle (4a)	1	73	73	73	M'y 5
53⅜	41⅜	Am Colortyp .15e	2	41½	41½	41½	M'y 5
9¾	7⅛	Am Comm Al	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
22¾	15¼	Am Crys Sug 1e	2	16	16	16	M'y 5
⅞	⅝	Am Encaus Til	2	¼	¼	¼	M'y 4
6	3½	Am Europ (.40g)	1	3½	3½	3½	M'r 28
19¼	18½	Am Export L ½e	1	18½	18½	18½	Apr25
⅜	⅛	Am & For Pow	1	½	½	½	+ ⅛
24½	16¾	A F P $6 pf(.60k)	2	19¾	19¼	19¼	M'y 2
28	18⅞	A F P $7 pf(.70k)	3	23	23	23	M'y 1
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2	2	2	M'y 1
32	26⅜	Am-Haw SS ¾e	6	27	26¾	27	Apr30
3½	2¼	Am Hide & Lea	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
35½	33½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	33½	33½	33½	Apr28
46½	36⅞	Am Home Pr 2.40	4	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
1¾	1⅜	Am Ice	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y 4
29⅜	25	Am Ice pf	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	M'y 2
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'y 5
7	6	Am Inv Ill (.80)	1	6	6	6	Apr28
10¼	7⅛	Am Locomotive	9	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
89½	78	Am Loco pf 1¾k	1	78	78	78	M'y 4
11½	9½	Am M & Fdy .80	1	10⅛	10	10	M'y 5
5¾	4⅛	Am M & Met	7	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	M'y 5
½	⅛	Am Power & Lt	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
26¼	15½	APL $6 pf (1⅞k)	1	18½	18½	18½	—1½
22	12⅞	APL $5 pf(1.56k)	2	16	15⅞	16	— ⅛
4⅞	3¾	Am Rad & S .15e	21	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
12	9¾	Am Roll Mill ½e	2	10¼	10	10	
5½	4¾	Am'Saf R (¼e)	1	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	6¾	Am Seating (1g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'y 4
43	36	Am Smelt (2)	5	37⅛	37	37⅛	— ¼
147	135	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	135	135	135	M'y 5
34½	29	Am Snuff (1.60e)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	M'y 4
20⅞	16½	Am Stl Fdrs (1e)	3	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅜
12	9⅜	Am Stores (¼e)	1	10½	10⅜	10½	M'y 5
8¾	7⅛	Am Stove (1.20)	1	8	8	8	M'y 4
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	7	16⅜	16¼	16¾	
97⅛	78¾	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	92⅞	91⅝	92⅞	M'y 5
21½	17¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
134¾	101¼	Am Tel & Tel(9)	26	111¾	110¾	111¼	— ¾
49¾	33½	Am Tob (1¾e)	8	39¼	38¼	38½	— ¾
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (1¾e)	7	39¼	38¼	38¼	—1
143⅜	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	126	126	126	M'y 4
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	1	4	4	4	M'y 5
27	22	Am Viscose (1e)	14	23½	23¼	23½	
116½	108½	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	— ¼
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	4	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
70¼	41¼	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	49	49	49	M'y 5
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
76⅜	56	Am Wool pf(2k)	1	60	60	60	M'y 4
5⅞	3¾	Am Zinc L & S	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
50	43½	Am Z pr pf 2½k	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	Apr15
28⅝	23⅛	Anaconda (½e)	13	24¾	24¼	24⅝	— ⅛
17	12⅝	Anchor H (.15e)	2	13½	13½	13½	M'y 5
10	7⅞	Andes Cop (1)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	M'y 2
1⅝	1	A P W Paper	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
35	27⅝	Arch-D-M (1⅛e)	1	28	28	28	M'y 5
111⅝	109	Arm Del pf (7)	1	108⅜	108⅜	108⅝	— ⅜
4⅛	2⅞	Armour Ill	8	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
67½	53⅜	Arm Ill pr pf 3k	2	56	56	56	
66	53	Arm Ill pf	1	56	55¾	55¾	Apr25
26¼	21	Armstrong C ⅓e	2	24½	24½	24½	— ⅜
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C (3¢e)	2	6¼	6	6	Apr28
4	2⅜	Artloom (.77½g)	4	2⅞	2¾	2¾	Apr29
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Goods	1	4½	4½	4½	M'y 5
77½	61⅜	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	66	66	66	Apr20
83	64	Assd DG 2pf5¼k	1	64	64	64	Apr 8
25	20	Associates In (2)	1	25	25	25	
39	27½	Atch T&SF (2e)	13	36⅜	35⅞	36½	— ½
70	60½	Atch T&SF pf 5	1	66⅞	66⅛	66⅞	
26	20¼	Atl Coast L (1g)	3	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
34	20	Atl G&W1 (3g)	2	22	22	22	Apr17
45½	33	Atl G&WI pf 5g	2	36⅛	36	36	Apr23
23½	14⅞	Atl Refin pf (.40e)	3	15⅜	15	15⅜	
109¼	100	Atl Refin pf (4)	7	100	100	100	—1
7	6⅜	Atlas Corp (¼e)	8	6½	6½	6½	
50¼	46⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	47	47	47	+ ¼
70	44	Atlas Powd (¾e)	3	44	44	44	M'y 5
9½	7	Atlas Tack(.30g)	1	7	7	7	Apr30
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr17
4⅛	3	Avia Corp (.10e)	5	3⅛	3	3	

B

14¾	10½	Bald Loco ct	6	11¼	11	11	
4⅛	2¾	Balt & Ohio	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
7½	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	2	4½	4⅜	4½	M'y 2
9⅞	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	4	8	8	8	
6	4½	Barker Bros (1g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	M'y 4
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
18⅛	14⅝	Bath Ir W (⅓e)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ¼
19½	15½	Bayuk Cig (1½)	4	16½	16	16½	M'y 1
24½	20	Beat Cream (1a)	3	21	20⅝	21	M'y 2
104⅛	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Apr15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	67	67	67	M'y 5
7⅜	6⅝	Bell Hwk (.80)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
16½	13¼	Bell Airc (2g)	5	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ½
39⅞	32	Bendix Av (2e)	10	32¼	32	32½	— ⅛
14	10	Benef Ind (.40e)	5	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
52	46½	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	49½	49½	49½	— ½
24¼	17⅝	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	18½	18½	18½	M'y 4
66⅞	53¼	Beth Steel (3e)	10	55½	55	55¼	
121	110	Beth Steel pf (7)	2	111⅛	109⅞	111⅛	+1¼
22½	18⅜	Bigelow-S (½e)	2	21	20¼	21	+1
19¾	14¾	Black & D (1.60)	3	15½	15	15	— ⅛
7⅜	5½	Blaw-Knox .15e	2	5½	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
14½	11¾	Bliss & Lau (½e)	4	11⅞	11¾	11¾	Apr30
21¼	14⅜	Boeing Airplane	24	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
31¾	25	Bohn A & B (2)	1	25½	25½	25½	M'y 4
17¼	13½	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	14	14	14	M'y 4
20⅝	18⅜	Borden Co (.60e)	3	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
24	19¾	Borg-Warn (.40e)	7	22¾	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
2½	1⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
30⅝	25	Bower Roll B (3)	3	25¼	25	25¼	Apr29
18½	16¾	Brewing Cp (½e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Apr28
9¼	7½	Bridgeport B (1)	1	8	8	8	— ¼
18⅞	15¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	2	18	17⅞	18	
29½	26	Briggs & S (3)	2	28⅝	28½	28½	Apr17
43	30	Bristol-My 2.40	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	+1¼
½	A	Bkly & Q Trans	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr16
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tr	4	1⅛	1	1	Apr29
9¾	7	Bkl Un Gas (¼e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
35	29	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29	29	29	— ⅜
14	9⅞	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	M'y 5
8⅞	6⅝	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
7⅛	6¼	Budd Wheel ¼e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
15¾	13	Buffalo Forg .45e	1	13½	13½	13½	M'y 4
23	18¼	Bullard Co (2)	2	18½	18½	18½	M'y 5
26	19½	Buloya Wat (2)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅜
19¼	14⅞	Burling M (1.40)	4	17⅛	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅜
55½	53	Burling pf (2¾)	1	54¼	54¼	54¼	+ ⅜
7½	6¼	Burr Add (.30e)	8	6¾	6¾	6¾	
3½	2¼	Bush Terminal	3	2⅜	2½	2⅜	+ ⅛
6¼	5⅛	Butler Bros .60a	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
20¾	19⅝	Butler Br pf 1½	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	M'y 5
3⅞	2⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
8¼	6½	Byers (AM) Co	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
12¼	10	Byron Jack (½e)	4	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ¼

C

19¾	16½	Calif Pack (1½)	2	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	
50⅞	50¾	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Apr14
1¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	10	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y 5
7⅛	5⅞	Cal & Hecla (1)	4	6	6	6	
15½	11⅞	Campbell W ⅛e	3	14⅛	14	14	— ¼
12½	9⅛	Canada Dry (1.60)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pacific	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
37½	29⅞	Cannon Mills ½e	1	29¾	29⅛	29⅞	M'y 5
2⅛	1⅝	Capital Adm A	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
27⅝	23½	Carpenter S ⅛e	1	24	24	24	M'y 5
3	2½	Carriers&G(.05e)	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'y 5
69	54¾	Case (JI) (1g)	1	59½	59½	59½	M'y 5
42	30	Caterpil Tr (2)	2	32	32	32	
21¼	15	Celanese (½e)	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅞	— ⅛
8¼	6½	Celotex (1)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
23⅜	16	Cent Aguirre 1½	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
2¼	1⅜	Cent Foundry	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'y 2
3⅜	1½	Cent RR NJ	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr29
18	14½	Cent Violeta 1g	1	14½	14½	14½	M'y 5
3¼	2¼	Century Rib M	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
31⅜	27	Cerro de Pas (2e)	1	29½	29½	29½	— ¾
2½	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'y 1
19	16¼	Chain Belt (¾e)	1	17	17	17	M'y 5
17	14⅝	Champ P&F(1¼e)	2	14⅝	14½	14⅝	M'y 2
7½	5½	Checker Cab	1	5½	5½	5½	Apr22
36¾	27⅞	Ches & Ohio (3)	8	28⅞	28⅜	28⅞	+ ¼
98	89	Ches & O pf (4)	1	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	Apr27
4	2⅞	Ches Corp	2	3	2⅞	3	M'y 1
1⅝	⅝	Chi & E Ill	7	1	1	1	+ ⅛
5	3	Chi & E Ill A	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	M'y 5
2¾	1⅝	Chi Great West	3	2	2	2	M'y 4
13½	9⅛	Chi Great W pf	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
5	4⅛	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr27
17½	13⅜	Chi Pn Tool (1e)	6	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
39¾	33	Chi Pn T cv pf 3	1	33	33	33	Apr28
52	50	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	50½	50⅛	50⅛	Apr23
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y 4
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9⅜	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	M'y 5
13¾	11⅞	Chickasha (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	M'y 5
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
56¼	43⅞	Chrysler Cp (2e)	27	55¼	54⅛	55¼	+ ⅜
10¼	9	City I & F (1.20)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
2⅜	2⅛	City Stores	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
34½	29½	Clark Equip (⅜e	1	31	30½	31	Apr30
29	22¼	Clev Gr Br(¼e)	4	23	23	23	M'y 1
44	32¼	Climax M (1.20a)	12	34	33½	34	+ ⅛
36⅛	25¾	Cluett Peab ¾e	1	27½	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
56½	45	Coca-Cola (1½e)	1	64½	64	64½	— ½
63⅛	55⅛	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	57¾	57½	57½	M'y 1
13⅜	11⅛	Colgate-P (½)	2	13½	13	13½	+ ⅛
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf (4¼)	3	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	M'y 4
14¼	11	Collins & A (¼e)	7	11⅞	11	11	— ¼
18⅛	13¾	Col Fuel & I (1a)	1	15	15	15	M'y 4
13⅜	8½	Colum Br A .30e	1	9⅜	9	9	M'y 5
13½	8¾	Colum Br B .30e	1	9	9	9	M'y 5
1⅜	1⅛	Col G & E (.10g)	6	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
54	32¼	Col G&E pf A (6)	6	35½	35½	35½	— ½
6⅜	5⅛	Columbia Pict	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
27	24	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	27	27	27	Apr24
72	51	Colum Carb (1e)	1	50½	60½	60½	M'y 5
18⅞	16⅛	Comi Credit (3)	4	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
100	91⅜	Comi Cr pf (4½)	1	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	
23	20¼	Comi Inv Tr (3)	6	24	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅛
103½	100¼	Com T cv pf(4¼)	3	100¼	100¼	100¼	M'y 1
9¾	7⅞	Comi Solv (.55g)	27	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
⅞	⅜	Com'th & South	14	⅝	⅝	⅝	
44½	24½	Com&Sou pf (3)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ¾
23¾	17⅜	Com Edis (1.80)	11	18½	18⅜	18⅜	— ¼
3⅜	2¼	Conde Nast .40e	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr25
16½	12½	Congoleum-N (1)	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
21½	16½	Consol Airc (1e)	25	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ¾
11⅜	9⅞	Consol Cig(1½g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
7⅜	4⅞	Cons Cop (¾g)	6	3	4¾	5	+ ⅛
14	11⅜	Cons Ed (1.60)	25	13	12⅝	12¾	
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	85	85	85	M'y 5
⅞	⅝	Cons Film Ind	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'y 4
9	7	Cons Film pf ¼k	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	M'y 4
2⅛	1½	Cons Laundries	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'y 4
6⅛	4⅞	Consol Oil (⅛)	16	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
8¼	6¼	Cons RR Cuba pf	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
5¾	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'y 4
31	22	Consol'n Coal pf	1	26	26	26	M'y 1
96¼	82	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	82	82	82	M'y 5
13½	12	Container (½e)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
3¼	2¼	Cont Baking	9	2⅞	2¼	2⅞	— ⅛
103½	77	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	77	77	77	Apr28
27¼	21⅛	Cont Can (⅓e)	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
8¼	7¼	Cont Diam F (1)	4	7⅞	7¾	7¾	M'y 2
42	30¾	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	33½	32¾	33½	+ ¼
3¾	2⅞	Cont Motors .10e	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
24	17	Cont Oil Del ¾e	7	20	19½	20	
19⅞	15½	Cont Steel (¼e)	13	16	15½	16	Apr29
12½	8⅝	Cop'weld S (.80)	3	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
51½	45	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	45	45	45	Apr20
55¾	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	3	44	43¾	43¾	— ¼
3⅜	2¾	Coty Inc (.15e)	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'y 1
⅜	⅛	Coty Internat'l	3	½	½	½	M'y 4
14	10⅜	Crane Co (1g)	5	11¾	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
14⅜	12½	Cr of Wheat 1 60	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
8	5¾	Crosley (.30g)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	M'y 1
19½	16	Crown C&S ¼e	1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
41	32	Crown C pf (2¼)	1	35½	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅜
11⅜	10	Crown Zel (½e)	5	10¼	10

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Sarnoff Says RCA Ready To Share Patents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Commenting upon the current patent investigation by the Government, David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corp. of America, declared that the RCA has assured the Government of its readiness to grant licenses under its patents to any supplier engaged in war production. RCA has not been named in the investigation.

Speaking before the corporation's annual meeting of stockholders, Mr. Sarnoff said that RCA's liberal patent policy has been responsible for the growth of a $1,000,000,000 radio industry in the United States.

Patent Protection

In discussing the patent situation Mr. Sarnoff said that the desirability of encouraging invention by means of patent protection has been recognized by law for centuries. The Constitution empowers Congress to promote the progress of science and useful arts through patent legislation.

"This language from the Constitution merits attention," he asserted, "for there are some who appear to believe that if patents were eliminated the benefits of inventive genius would become more widespread than they are now."

Mr. Sarnoff said that such a viewpoint "ignores the brilliant history of American invention, which has been largely built upon the incentive furnished by wise patent laws." He added that RCA has issued licenses to more than 150 manufacturers, of whom at least 80 are actual or potential suppliers of war equipment to the Government.

Earnings Reported

RCA's net profit in the first quarter of this year, Mr. Sarnoff reported, totaled $2,030,988, after taxes and other charges. This was equal to 8.8 cents a share on outstanding common stock, after preferred dividend requirements, and compared with a net of $1,922,174, or 8 cents a share, in the March quarter of 1941. Taxes in the first quarter of this year, he explained, were accrued on the basis of 40 per cent normal and 75 per cent excess profits.

Consolidated gross business of RCA in the first quarter amounted to $44,541,395, compared with $32,576,073 in the first quarter a year ago, an increase of $11,965,322, or 37 per cent. However, Mr. Sarnoff explained, because of the increase in volume of business, and in anticipation of higher taxes, the provision for Federal taxes for the first quarter of this year was two and one-half times as great as first quarter taxes a year ago. Federal taxes for this year's quarter totaled $5,853,700, against $2,307,000 a year ago, an increase of $3,546,700, or 154 per cent.

Automobile Repair Parts Restricted

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has ordered the manufacture of repair parts for automobiles and light trucks limited to those essential to operation, such as axles, brakes, clutches and engines and the output of these parts reduced.

R. L. Vaniman, deputy chief of the WPB automotive branch, said conversion studies of the industry had indicated that parts production facilities probably would not be completely utilized in war production and that, therefore, "a low rate of production may be maintained until at least Sept. 30." This would make available a supply of repair parts sufficient to meet estimated needs for 1942 and 1943.

The order provides that during the period from April 1, to Sept. 30, manufacturers may produce 70 per cent of the total dollar volume of operating replacement parts sold by them in the corresponding quarters of last year.

Effective immediately, however, they are prohibited from making such items as hoods, fenders, running boards, bumpers, hubcaps, doors, seat cushions, body panels and other parts not essential to actual operation of a vehicle.

The restrictions do not apply to production of spare parts for the Army and Navy, certain government agencies and foreign governments, and the lend-lease program.

Power Production Is Still Upward

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric energy distributed in the week ended May 2 totaled 3,304,602,000 kilowatthours, an increase of .9 of one per cent from the previous week's revised total of 3,273,190,000 kilowatthours, the Edison Electric Institute reportd.

The advance was contra-seasonal, for normal trend charts show that a downturn was to be expected, observers said.

Power production for the country as a whole was 12.2 per cent above the comparable period of 1941. The Pacific Coast continued to show the biggest gain with a rise of 19.8 per cent from last year. Other seasonal increases were New England 8 per cent, Mid-Atlantic 9.7, Central industrial 11.1, West Central 8.9, Southern States 16.1, and Rocky Mountain 3.3.

Midland Steel Net

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Midland Steel Products Co.'s first quarter net earnings slumped to $176,072 from $543,643 the same 1941 period because of a changeover to war production, President E. J. Kulas reported. Directors of the company, which normally specialises in automobile frames, declared a dividend of 50 cents a share on the common, payable July 1 to stock of record June 12.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
16 2⅞s 60-55	110.13	110.12	110.12

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 Alleghany 3s 44 Mod	80	80	80
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Am & For P 5s 2030	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜
2 AmAGChem 5½s 49	102	102	102
9 Am Int 5½s 49	98	98	98
7 Am T&T 3¼s 66	106¾	106⅛	106⅜
2 Am T&T 3¼s 61	106¾	106¾	106¾
9 Am T&T 3s 56	107	106¾	106⅞
1 Ann Arbor 4s 95	69	69	69
1 Arm Del 4s 53	105⅛	105⅞	105⅞
13 AT&SF 4s 95	109½	109¼	109½
2 AT&SF aj 4s 95st	91¼	91¼	91¼
5 A C Line cv 4s 52	69⅜	69½	69½
4 A C Line 5s 45	99¾	99¾	99¾
18 B&O 1st Mtg 58 st	61½	61	61
23 B&O 85 st A	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜
9 B&O 98 st C	35⅜	35¼	35⅜
47 B&O 2000 st D	30½	30	30
1 B&O 96 st F	30½	30½	30½
18 B&O cv 60 st	23⅜	23⅛	23¼
6 B&O 4s 48	61	61	61
5 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51	52	52	52
6 B&O S W 50 st	43	42½	42½
5 BeneIndLoan 2¼s 50	98½	98½	98½
7 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	103¾	103½	103½
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103	103	103
15 Boston&Me 4½s 70	33	32¾	33
5 Boston&Me 4s 60	73¾	73¾	73¾
5 Bos&NY AilL 4s 55	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
5 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	100	100	100
20 Buf R&P 57 st	39¾	39	39
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	106¾	106½	106½
11 Can Pac 5s 54	88⅞	88¾	88⅞
11 Can Pac 4½s 46	95	95	95
25 Can Pac 4s perp	70	69¾	69¾
6 Care C&O 4s 65	107½	107½	107½
5 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	6	5	6
8 Cen Pac 5s 60	57	57	57
10 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	77½	76⅞	76⅞
8 CRR&B of Ga 5s 42	88	87½	87½
13 Cen RRNJ 5s 87	18½	18¼	18¼
1 Certain-td 5½s 48	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
3 C&O 4½s 92	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞
2 Ch&Alton 2s 49	22¼	22¼	22¼
9 CB&Q rfg s5 71A	77½	77¼	77¼
8 CB&Q 4½s 77	71½	71	71½
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	78	78	78
11 CB&Q 1st 4s 49	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
11 Chi & E Ill inc 97	26⅛	26⅛	26⅜
1 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	38½	38½	38½
7 Chi Gt West 4s 88	67	67	67
4 Chi I&L 6s 47	34	34	34
4 Chi I & L 5s 66	9¼	9¼	9¼
4 Chi I&L 4s 47	30	30	30
68 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	15¾	15¾	15¾
41 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
2 CM&SP 4½s 89F	48¼	48	48¼
42 CM&SP 4½s 89C	48¼	48	48¾
4 CM&SP gen 4s 89	47¼	47¼	47¼
1 CM&SP 4½s 89E	48¼	48¼	48¼
18 CM&SP 3½s 89 B	45¾	45	45
1 Chi&NW 6½s 36	40½	40½	40½
2 Chi&NW rfg 5½s 2037	22¼	22¼	22¼
16 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	34	33¾	33¾
44 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	2¼	2	2¼
3 Chi&NW 4s 2037	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜
1 Chi&NW 4s 87	32¾	32¾	32¾
23 CRI&P 4½s 52A	13½	13¼	13½
74 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	31¾	31¾	31¾
61 CRI & P 4s 88	26½	26	26¼
12 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	14⅜	14	14¼
28 CT HTe&SE rfg 5s 60	63½	63½	63½
4 CT & SE inc 5s 50	52¾	52¾	52¾
4 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	106¾	106⅜	106¾
1 Ch&W Ind 4¾s 62	98	98	98
8 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	95½	95	95½
2 Cin Gas&e El 3¼s 66	108	108	108
2 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	108½	108½	108½
10 CCC&StL 3¾s 77	49¼	49¼	49¼
1 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	50	50	50
2 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
4 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	70	69¾	69¾
1 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	63½	63¼	63½
16 Col&So 4½s 80	21⅞	21¾	21¾
4 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	90	90	90
43 Columbia G 5s 52 May	90	89½	89½
1 Columbia G 5s 1941	84¾	84¾	84¾
5 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s58	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
6 Con Edis 3¼s246	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
2 Con Edis 3½s 58	106	105¾	106
2 Con Oil cv 5½	104	104	104
1 Con Rys 4s 54	34½	34½	34½
1 Con Rys 4s 55 Jan	34½	34½	34½
1 Con Rys 4s 56	34¼	34¼	34¼
1 Consum Pow 3½s 70	110	110	110
1 ConsumPow3½s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 CubaNoRy5½s42 rct	29¾	29¾	29¾
10 Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct	29	29	29
1 Dayton P&L 3s 70	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	58¼	58	58
118 D&RG 4s 36	18¾	18¼	18¼
5 D&RG West 5s 55	4	4	4
48 D&RG W 5s 55 Asd	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
1 D&RG West 5s 78	18¾	18¾	18¾
3 Det&Mack 1st 4s 95	35	35	35
5 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	102¾	102¾	102¾
7 Duquesne Li 3½s 65	109	109	109
1 El Paso & SW 5s 65	69	69	69
31 Erie 4½s 2015	47¾	47½	47¾
6 Firestone 7&R 3s 61	97¼	97	97
19 Fla E Cst 5s 74	11	11	11
2 Food Mach 3s 56	101	101	101
13 Gen Stv Cost 5½s 49	97½	97	97
4 Goodrich 4¼s 56	102¾	102¾	102¾
6 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	102	102	102
2 Gt Nor 5s 73	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
1 Gt Nor 3½s 61	107½	107½	107½
9 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	98	98	98
2 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	52½	52½	52½
2 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 44	103	103	103
21 Housatonic 8s 37	87	86½	86½
1 Houston Coal 5s 62 A	44¾	44¾	44¾
25 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	46	45¾	45¾
8 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	14⅞	14¼	14¼
11 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101¼	101¼	101¼
12 Ill Cen 4s 52	53¾	53¾	53¾
6 Il Cen 4s 53	48¾	48¾	48¾
40 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	47⅜	47¼	47⅜
16 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	47	46¾	46¾
6 Ill Cen 5s 55	57⅞	57½	57½
11 Ill Cen Stl. 3½s 51	52¾	52¾	52¾
1 Ill Cen W Line 4s 51	53¾	53¾	53¾
41 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 A	52¼	51¾	52
82 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	47¼	46⅞	46⅞
5 Indpls&Lou 4s 56	25	25	25
12 Inland Stl 3½s 61	104	104	104
4 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	101¼	101¼	101¼
10 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 Int Gt Nor 6s 55 B	17¾	17¾	17¾
10 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	27¾	27¾	27¾
11 Int Paper 6s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
45 Int T&T 4½s 52	52⅝	52¾	52⅝
37 Int T&T 5s 55	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	1	1	1
2 James Fa&Clea 4s 59	49	49	49
5 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	45¾	45¾	45¾
10 K C South 5s 50	71½	71¼	71¼
2 K C South 1st 5s 50	62¾	62¾	62¾
1 K C Term 4s 60	109¼	109¼	109¼
10 Kresge Found 3s 50	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Lac Gas 6s 42A	100¼	100¼	100¼
9 Lac Gas 6s 42B	100½	100½	100½
26 Lac Gas 5½s 53	80	79¾	80
38 Lac Gas 5½s 60D	80	79	80
3 Lac Gas 5s 42	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
2 Lac Gas 5s 42 ct	98	98	98
1 Lautaro 7½s ctf '75	39	39	39
1 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	50¼	50¼	50¼
10 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	43	42¾	42¾
4 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	52	51¾	51¾
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	37¾	37¼	37¼
15 Leh Val 4s 2003 rct	24¼	24¼	24¼
6 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	95¼	95	95
10 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	83¾	83	83¼
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	95¾	95¾	95¾
6 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	85	84½	85
10 Lou&NSou Jt M 4s 52	90¼	90¼	90¼
33 Maine Cen 4½s 60	52½	52½	52½
1 McCrory Strs 3¼s 55	103¼	103¼	103¼
4 McKess & Rob 5½s 56	105	105	105
1 Mich Cen 4½s 79	63	63	63
12 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	105¼	105	105
3 Midland RRNJ 5s 40	54½	54½	54½
8 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	28¼	28¼	28¼
11 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	13¾	13½	13½
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	13¾	13	12
6 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	38¾	38½	38⅝
13 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	21¾	21¼	21¼
2 M-K-T 4½s 78	34¼	33¾	33¾
18 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	42¼	42	42¼
8 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	31¾	31½	31¾
17 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	31¾	31¼	31¼
41 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
3 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
4 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
12 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	31½	31½	31½
42 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	31⅜	31¼	31¼
17 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
1 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 Mor & Essex 5s 55	42¾	42½	42⅝
10 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	38¼	38¼	38¼
10 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	39	39	39
1 Mount St T&T 3¼s 68	108⅞	108⅞	108
1 Mount St T&T 3¼s 68	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
13 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
10 Natl Steel 3¼s 65	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
5 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	51⅞	51¾	51⅞
5 NO Tex&M 5s 35A	42½	42½	42½
2 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	49	49	49
1 NYAGreenwd5s46	79	79	79
3 NYAPutnam4s 93	45½	45	45
54 NYC rfg 5s 2013	54¾	54¼	54¾
54 NYC 4½s 2012A	50¾	50	50¼
27 NYC cn 4s 98	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
4 NYC 3½s 46	96½	96¼	96½
5 NYC cv 3½s 52	59	58⅞	58⅞
6 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	80	80	80
26 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	67⅝	67⅛	67⅛
1 NY Dock cv 5s 47	80	80	80
2 NY Dock Co 4s 51	63½	63	63
4 NY Edis 3¼s 65	106⅞	106¾	106¾
3 NY G El H&P 5s 48	117½	117½	117½
14 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	64	62¾	62¾
2 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	56½	56½	56½
43 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	42	41⅜	41⅜
11 NYNH&H ct 6s 40	60½	60	60
24 NYNH&H 4½s 67	30	30⅛	30⅛
10 NYH&H 4s 67	34½	34½	34½
10 NYNH&H 4s 56	35⅜	35¼	35⅜
6 NYNH&H 3½s 47	34¾	34¾	34¾
4 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	34½	34½	34½
42 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	7¾	7¼	7¼
8 NYO&W gen 4s 55	2½	2	2
3 NY Steam 3½s 63	103¾	103¾	103¾
12 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	36⅜	36⅛	36⅛
3 NYS&W Term 5s 43	93	93	93
1 NY Tel 3¼s 67	109¼	109¼	109¼
5 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	6½	6½	6½
4 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	103¾	103	103
41 Norf Sou5s cv 2014	25½	25	25¼
1 Norf & W 4s 96	125½	125½	125½
25 Nor Pac 6s 2047	68⅜	68	68⅜
7 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	58	58	58
17 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53⅞	53⅜	53⅜
7 Nor Pac 4s 97	73½	73½	73½
40 Nor Pac 3s 2047	45¼	44¾	45
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Otis Steel 4½s 62 A	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	109	109	109
1 Pac G&E 4½s 64	111½	111½	111½
5 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	92½	92½	92½
5 Para Bway 3s 55 ct	58¼	58¼	58¼
1 Pen Gl Sand 3½s 60	103½	103½	103½
1 Pen P & Lt 4½s 74	101½	101½	101½
18 Pen P & Lt 3½s 69	105½	105½	105½
3 Pen RR gen 5s 68	108⅛	108	108
5 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝
6 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	88½	88½	88½
6 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	99	99	99
1 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	98	98	98
17 Pen RR 3½s 70	91⅜	91¼	91¼
10 Pen RR 3½s 52	88	84⅞	84⅞
1 Peo GL&C Chi 5s 47	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Peoria & East 4s 60	46	46	46
3 Pere Marq 5s 56	72½	72¼	72½
1 Phil Bal&Wash 5s 74	116	116	116
15 Phila Co 4½s 61	93¼	93¼	93¼
1 Phil Elec 3½s 67	110½	110½	110½
20 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	8⅞	8¾	8¾
12 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	28¼	28	28⅜
1 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	98	98	98
17 Pierl Gen E 4½s 60	84¼	84¼	84¼
14 Readg 4½s 97A	77½	77½	77½
26 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	74⅜	74⅛	74⅜
3 Republic Steel 4½s 61	102	102	102
3 Republic Steel 4½s 56	102½	102½	102½
25 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	53¾	53¼	53
47 Rio Gr W ell 4s 49	24½	24	24
10 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	8	8	8
4 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	73	73	73
1 StLPub Svc 5s 59	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
2 StLSF 5s 50 B	17½	17½	17¾
2 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	17¼	17¼	17¼
46 St LSF 4½s 78	16⅞	16½	16½
25 StLSF4½s 78 ct st	16¼	16⅛	16⅛
10 St L SW 5s 52	50⅝	50½	50½
11 St LSW rfg 5s 90	27½	27¼	27¼
25 St LSW 1st 4s 89	79¾	79½	79¾
19 St LSW 2nd 4s 89	75¼	75	75
3 Scioto V&N E 4s 89	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞
68 Seab AL cn 6s 45	10	9¾	10
10 Seab AL 6s 45 ct	8¼	8¼	8¾
5 Canada 5s 52	101½	101½	101½
24 Canada 4s 60	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Canada 3s 68	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Canada 3s 67	95¾	95¾	95¾
3 Chile Rl&L 6½s 57 asd	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 Chile 7s 42 asd	16½	16½	16½
4 Chile 6s 60 asd	16½	16½	16½
6 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	⅞	16¾	16¾
10 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	16¾	16¾	16¾
10 Chilean Mun 7s 60 asd	13¾	13¾	13¾
52 Colomb 3s 70	36¼	36	36
5 Copenhag 5½s '52	23½	23½	23½
5 Copenhag 4½s '53	22¾	22¾	22¾
3 Cordoba Pv 7s '42	100	100	100
2 Denmark 5½s '55	34½	34½	34½
1 Denmark 4½s '62	30¼	30¼	30¼
1 Jugoslav Bk 7s '57	5¾	5¾	5¾
6 Mendoza (Prov) 4s 54	82¾	82¾	82¾
3 Mex 6s asd '33	7	7	7
25 Mex 4s '04 asd '54	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
25 Mex 10 4s asd '45	7¼	7	7¼
3 Minas Ger 6½s '58	15½	15¼	15¼
3 Panama 3¼s 94 A st	61½	61⅜	61½
8 Peru 7s 59	14⅜	14¼	14¼
1 Peru 1st 1½s 60	14¼	14¼	14¼
23 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	14¼	14	14¼
3 Porto Aleg 8s 61	13¾	14½	14½
15 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	15	15	15
22 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	12¾	12¼	12¾
2 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	16	16	16
10 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 67	15	14⅞	14⅞
10 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	15	14¾	14¾
10 Sao Paul City 6½s 57	15	15	15
2 Sao Paulo St 7s 56	29¾	29¾	29¾
1 Sao Paulo St 6s 50	28¾	28¾	28¾
1 Sao Paulo St 6s 68	29¾	29¾	28¾
1 Serbs Cts Stl 7s 62	6¼	6¼	6¼
7 Urug aj 3¾s64¼as 79	55¾	55¼	55¼
4 Young S&T 3¼s 60	99½	99½	99½

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today 4,257,000; previous day 9,361,100; week ago 8,187,000; year ago 9,780,500; two years ago 5,670,300; Jan. 1 to date 850,693,450; year ago 831,970,175; two years ago 600,168,650.

Dividend Declarations

Extra

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Holders of Record
Shaeffer Pen	25c	May 25	May 15	
Vick Chemical	10c	June 1	May 15	

Irregular

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Holders of Record
Chesapeake Corp of Va	20c	May 15	May 5	
Cons Coppermines	10c	June 1	May 19	
Hart, Schaf & Marx	10c	June 15	June 1	
Siscoe Gold Mines	1½c	June 15	May 13	
Wilcox-Gay	10c	May 25	May 5	

Reduced

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Holders of Record
Union Tank Car	40c	June 1	May 15	

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Holders of Record
Fed Grain Ltd 6½ % cum pf	$2	June 1	May 15	
Otis Elevel Co cv 1st pf	$2.75	June 15	June 1	

Interim

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Holders of Record
Roan Antelope CM	5%	June 15		

Regular

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Holders of Record
Am Invest Co	20c	June 1	May 16	
Bigelow-Sanford C do	50c	June 1	May 15	
	$1.50	Q June 1	May 15	
Bird & Son Inc. 5 pf	$1.25	Q June 1	May 20	
Boston W Hose & R	50c	May 25	May 15	
Bdowne Shoe	50c	Q June 1	May 20	
Cocoa Cola Intl	$5.50	July 1	June 12	
Do A	$3	S July 1	June 12	
Collins & Aikman pf	$1.25	Q June 1	May 19	
Crown Zellerbach Crn. 15 pf	$1.25	Q June 1	May 16	
Crum & Forster Insur Shares Cp. 7 pf	$1.75	Q May 29	May 12	
Diamond Alkali Co	50c	Q June 12	May 29	
East Util Assoc	50c	Q May 15	May 8	
Fajardo Sugar	50c	Q June 1	May 15	
Gen Motors, pf	$1.25	Q Aug. 1	July 6	
Hanna (MA) Co. do $5 pf	25c	June 12	June 6	
Kresge (SS)	$1.25	Q June 1	May 15	
Lake Superior District Power Co 5 pf	30c	Q June 12	June 2	
Murphy (GC) Co	$1.25	Q June 1	May 15	
Nat Transit Co	$1	Q June 1	May 21	
Newmont Mining	50c	June 15	May 29	
Ohio Oil	37½c	June 15	May 22	
Rayonier, Inc	25c	June 1	May 14	
St Joseph Lead	50c	June 1	May 19	
Savannah Elec & Pow Co 8 deb A	$2	Q July 1	June 19	
Do 7½ deb B	$1.87½	Q July 1	June 19	
Do 7 deb C	$1.75	Q July 1	June 19	
Do 6½ deb D	$1.62½	Q July 1	June 19	
Sheaffer Pen	50c	Q May 25	May 15	
Simonds Saw & S	40c	June 13	May 28	
Sivyer Sl Cast	50c	May 22	May 11	
Std Oil (Calif)	35c	June 15	May 18	
Thew Shovel pf	$1.75	Q June 1	May 15	
Tyer Rub 6 pf	$1.50	Q May 15	Apr. 30	
U S Plywood pf	37½c	Q May 29	May 15	
Vick Chemical	50c	Q June 1	May 15	
Warren (Northam) Corp pf	75c	Q June 1	May 15	

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
8 Antioquia 7s 45D	13½	13½	13½
2 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	70	70	70
21 Argentine 4½s 48	91	89¾	89¾
15 Australia 5s 55	58¾	58¾	58¾
4 Australia 5s 57	59	58¾	59
5 Australia 4½s 56	54	54	54
1 Belgium 6s 55	92½	92½	92½
1 Brazil 8s 41J	31¾	31¾	31¾
2 Brazil 6½s 3657	28	27¾	27¾
37 Bulen A 4¾s 57	59	59	59
15 Buenos Aires Prov 6s 77	60¼	60¼	60¼
5 Canada 5s 52	101½	101½	101½
24 Canada 4s 60	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Canada 3s 68	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Canada 3s 67	95¾	95¾	95

New Regulations Restrict Installment Sales, Charge Accounts

Trade Board Opposed To Income Limit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An appeal by the New York Board of Trade to the national electorate to telegraph to members of the Senate and the House of Representatives "immediately" voicing "firm opposition to parts of the President's proposed changes in internal economy, especialy income limitation," featured repercussions here to the Administration's anti-inflation program. The Board of Trade's appeal was addressed especially to its members and recommended that they "urge practical ways of siphoning off buying power by lowering exemption and higher direct taxes." It was signed by Percy C. Magnus, president of the board.

The President's anti-inflation program was received with skepticism with regard to its workability in some of the highest business and financial circles here. One spokesman voiced the consensus in these quarters when he declared that parts of it were "not workable" and would fail. Another spokesman saw it as "inflationary" and bound to defeat the very purposes for which it was designed. He declared it would put the "little man" out of business, since it practically puts an end to non-defense production.

Inequalities Seen

The program was viewed as striking all down the line, from the stockholder—big and little—to the manufacturing plant, its management and labor; the wholesale merchant, the retail merchant and the man and woman who buy consumer goods.

Violations of the order will be wholesale, it was stressed, since the American people "unlike the Germans," will not be regimented by government even though Leon Henderson, Price Control Administrator, organizes an army of enforcement agents. Just as the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act were found impossible of enforcement, so will the Administration's program, laid down by Mr. Henderson, meet with difficulties, it was declared.

Mr. Magnus, in releasing his statement, said American business commended the President in his announced purpose of defeating external enemies of the United States, but he saw "dynamite" in the social and economic implications of the President's message to Congress and his address to the public.

"Businessmen should be fully alert to the possibilities contained therein," Mr. Magnus continued. "They should now speak.

Not Unpatriotic

"To differ with the President's proposed methods of handling the internal economy of our country is not unpatriotic. On the contrary, it is a duty if we believe he is mistaken.

"If we are to siphon off the excess earning power of the people in an effort to control inflation, we must stick one end of the siphon in the reservoir where most of this excess earning is deposited. Lowered income tax exemptions, sales taxes, pay roll taxes and higher rates of direct taxation would be steps in the right direction."

Mr. Magnus struck out hard at the President's proposal to limit incomes to $25,000 after taxes are taken.

"If the Government took from every individual every cent he earned in excess of $25,000, the total would be only about a billion dollars," he continued. "Under our existing income tax rates, the Federal Treasury is now reeciving more than half of this money. The remaining $500,000,000 would be insufficient to finance the war for a single week at our present rate of spending.

"But to take it all, as the President suggests, would violently disrupt our internal economy and bring other evils in its trail. There are hundreds of thousands of citizens whose business and whose means of livelihood would be cut off if the President's proposal should be adopted."

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Bankers Discuss Taxation, How Lift War Bond Sales

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 6—Substantially increased taxation upon incomes of all kinds, especially those in the lower brackets, is imperative in financing America's war effort, Murray Shields, Irving Trust Company economist, declared at the first session of the three-day economic conference of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks here today.

Harold N. Graves, Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, summed up for the bankers the Defense Savings Bonds program launched May 1 a year ago. He said that the total amount realized by the Treasury from the sale of bonds of all issues from that date through April 30 of this year, in round figures, was $5,400,000,000.

NAM Chairman Speaks

Walter D. Fuller, chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers, who also spoke, stressed that while equal co-operation and sacrifice by all groups was necessary to winning the war, certain labor leaders were "taking undue advantage" by demanding that the closed shop become the industrial law of the land.

Other speakers included Joseph Earl Perry, Commissioner of Banks of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; Charles W. Kellogg, president of the Edison Electric Institute, and Andrew Mills, Jr., president of the association and of the Dry Dock Savings Institute, New York.

Stressing the necessity of increased taxation for suddenly inflated incomes as a means of bridging the "inflation gap," Mr. Shields said the Treasury's program was especially inadequate on this particular point.

"This program provides that almost 75 per cent of our income receivers make no significant tax contribution to the war, while the people in the upper-middle and high income brackets make a terrific tax sacrifice," he said. "This is a serious mistake, since the war we are fighting no rich man's war. war.

"It is an affront to a patriotic people to ask no tax contribution from the great mass of our citizens. They are eager to share their portion of the war-time burden. There are millions of families or single workers who suddenly have been catapulted into the $2,000, $3,000, $5,000 and even $7,500 brackets. These incomes must be reached by taxation, for by no other device can sufficient amounts of funds be brought into the Treasury."

War Bond Plan

Mr. Graves said that the overall objective of the Treasury to have at least 10 per cent of the national income invested in War Savings Bonds requires sales of at least $1,000,000,000 a month, practically double the present rate.

Mr. Graves added that the new distribution plan is based upon state and county quotas. Next in order come the quotas for industry and business generally. "Then," he said, "we also have a quota for individuals, which roughly can be said to average 10 per cent or more for all income groups.

"For all practical purposes, we can estimate the number of income receivers in the country at 50,000,000 persons. It is easy to see that each person's theoretical share in the monthly $1,000,000,000 War Savings Bond quota would be, upon the average, $20. Many persons, of course, will invest less. Many, particularly in the lowest income brackets, may not be able to invest at all. It follows, then, that if the national quota is to be met, a great many of us will have to buy 10 or 15 or 20 times this monthly average of $20.

Not Enough Saving

"We have plans to reach these 50,000,000 people. . . . About 64,000 employers in the 48 states now have pay roll allotment systems. In these 64,000 concerns are found almost 22,000,000 out of the total of 25,000,000 employees whom we ultimately expect to reach under the pay roll allotment plan.

"Upon the average, only about 45 per cent of the total number, or approximately, 10,000,000 employees in all, are actually allotting a part of their compensation under the plan at the present time. This number must be more than doubled.

"The present average allotment is slightly more than $8 a month, which is approximately 4.9 per cent of the pay of the persons participating. This is about 2.2 per cent of the total of pay rolls of the participating firms, compared with the 10 per cent which, as I have said, we have fixed as our objective."

Industry is Sacrificing

In his plea for equal co-operation from all segments of the population, Mr. Fuller, who is president of the Curtis Publishing Company, said industry had made gigantic wartime sacrifices, many of which would never be generally known, to speed the job of delivering bombs and bullets to the fighting forces.

Declaring that management had no desire to nullify existing labor gains, he declared, however, that certain labor leaders "seem determined to take advantage of the war to create a nation-wide labor monopoly in spite of President Roosevelt's urging that no group take undue advantage of the situation to further selfish interests."

"The closed shop, being forced upon many industries," he continued, "means for one thing that only paid-up union members are permitted in many plants to work upon war orders. It is not a question of ability to help produce the goods our soldiers and sailors and our Allies need. Loyalty to a union has been put ahead of loyalty to the nation, I ask: Is that what the American people want in this hour of danger?"

Mr. Perry declared that before the war the crushing weight of government spending, plus distorted ideas about social security, plus the impression that there was no safe place for keeping savings, had made thrift unpopular. Now, he stressed, "thrift and sacrifice for the public weal again have come into favor."

"The opportunity to sell war bonds and securities can be converted into a splendid vehicle for the inculcation of the ideal of thrift and, if properly handled, it can do much to establish the lasting position of the savings banks as leaders in the field of thrift after the war emergency is over."

Mr. Mills said that selling of savings bonds was part of the banks' share of the war effort and that the banks had increased their holdings of Government bonds to $3,591,000,000 or more than 30 per cent of their assets, against, slightly above 26 per cent the year before.

SEC Hearing Soon On Cities Service

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has instituted proceedings against the billion-dollar Cities Service Company to determine whether the company should sever its relationship with a subsidiary, the Empire Gas & Fuel Company, under the Holding Company Act of 1935.

A hearing was set for May 26 on the case which also involves Empire's subsidiaries, the Cities Service Gas Company, Cities Service Oil Company (Delaware), and the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company.

Buyers Throng Chicago Furniture Exposition

CHICAGO (AP)—The nation's two leading mid-season exposition of furniture manufacturers closed last week with officials predicting substantial business gains despite war-dictated restrictions which have cut much peacetime production.

The national defense home furnishing market, held at the American Furniture Mart, attracted a record total of 4,883 buyers—634 more than the 4,259 of a year ago, it was announced by Mart President Lawrence H. Whiting.

He predicted a war boom in the nation's home furnishings industry, with volume of business approximating $3,000,000,000 this year.

Mr. Whiting said his estimate of 1942 business was about $500,000,000 higher than 1941's total.

93,700 Telephones Bell's April Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. reported the Bell System added 93,700 telephones to its service during April compared with increases of 105,700 last month and 112,500 in April of 1941.

For the first four months net additions totaled 416,200 against 483,800 in the corresponding period last year, the total in the Bell System at the end of April was 19,254,800 telephones.

Reserve Places Further Curbs On Time Sales

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—Stiff regulations controlling the installment purchases of nearly every article in common use in the American home were promulgated last night by the Federal Reserve Board which, in addition, decreed that ordinary charge accounts involving such articles must be paid up relatively quickly.

The charge account rules, first ever issued governing this type of buying, provided that an article must be paid for by the 10th day of the second month following the purchase.

Effective at midnight last night, the regulations were issued in compliance with President Roosevelt's recent request that people pay off their bills and stay out of debt as much as possible. Hitherto, the purchase on credit of a score of articles had been regulated, but tonight's rules lengthened the list to 46 classifications, and stiffened the requirements.

Affects 46 Types of Goods

The new list of restricted articles included all civilian clothing, kitchen articles and dishes, linens, jewelry, auto accessories, all electrical appliances, luggage, umbrellas, sports equipments, used furniture and yard goods, in addition to the score of previously limited items such as furniture, radios, vacuum cleaners, bicycles and clocks.

The rules apply only to the 46 listed types of articles and no others. They provide:

1. Cash purchases—no restrictions.

2. Charge accounts — must be paid by the 10th day of the second month following purchase, but no down payment required. For instance, a listed article bought any day up to the end of this month must be paid for by July 10. That date also is the deadline for charged articles on the list which were bought before today.

3. Installment credit—any person buying a listed item on the installment must pay one third down and the balance in 12 months, except that automobiles may be bought one third down and 15 months to pay and furniture and pianos one fifth down and 12 months to pay. Regardless of total price, payments must be at least $5 per month. Previous rules usually allowed 15 months, permitted slightly smaller down payments, and did not fix a minimum monthly payment.

Rules on Cash Loans

The rules also tighten up conditions under which cash loans up to $1,500 may be made by banks or other lenders. The cash loan rules provide:

1. If the loan is to be repaid in a lump sum, it must be paid up in 90 days. And if the loan is to be used to buy a listed article the amount of the loan must not be more than the purchase price of the article minus the down payment. This type of loan was not restricted previously.

2. If the loan is to be repaid in regular installments it must be paid up in 12 months, except that if it is to be used to buy an automobile or motorcycle it may run 15 months. If the loan is to be used to buy a listed article, the amount of the loan must not be more than the price of the article less the down payment. Also if the loan is to be used to pay off debts previously made to buy listed articles, the loan must be paid up in six months. Under former regulations installment loans were permitted up to 15 months.

Board officials said that one of the most drastic features of the new rules was the requirement that monthly payments be at least $5. In effect this provision shortens the payment time on a large number of the listed articles.

Blow Is Softened

For instance, the rules seem to allow a year to pay for a watch. But, if it costs $30 and the down payment is $10, and the balance must be repaid at the rate of at least $5 per month, the purchaser actually gets only four months.

Several relief clauses, however, soften the blow of some of the other provisions, especially on charge accounts. If a charge account is not paid up in the required 40 to 70 days (depending on the day of month the purchase is made) the technical default can be cleared up by making arrangement with the merchant to pay up on the following six months on a fixed monthly basis of not less than $5. Until such an arrangement is made or the default paid up, the merchant is prohibited from charging any more listed articles to such an account.

As in the old rules, there are other special exemptions or extensions for impoverished persons, students, farmers and others with seasonal incomes, or persons seeking cash loans for emergency expenses, and in other special cases.

Young Outlines MOP Reorganization Plan

NEW YORK (AP)—A new plan for reorganization of the Missouri Pacific Railroad was outlined by a committee headed by Robert R. Young, chairman of Alleghany Corp., which holds a sizable portion of the road's bonds and a majority of the common stock.

The proposal would call for immediate payment in cash of $14,433,500 of the road's underlying bonds, mostly Pacific Railroad of Missouri issues, and of about $31,750,000 owed the Reconstruction Finance Corp., banks and the Railroad Credit Corp., it was explained.

Industrial Capacity May Be Diverted to Transport Needs

First of three articles on the most serious bottleneck now hampering the war effort, that of transport facilities.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The President's grant of power this week to the Office of Defense Transport to control all transport that moves on rubber spotlights the current acute transportation problems of the United States.

Just as the defense authorities are clearly indicating that the war production is going famously it appears that the transportation problem is getting worse.

The contrast between accelerating arms production on the one hand and aggravated transport problems on the other may have to be followed by radical changes in the current economic war plan to permit the diversion of industrial capacity to meeting the transport shortage. It is not worth while to produce tanks which cannot be sent where they are needed, and which take steel needed for rolling stock and ocean bottoms to carry them to battle. One such move has already been made in the expansion of the steel allotted to the merchant shipbuilding program.

Mr. Eastman is working hard for another such change—the re-allocation of steel for railroad rolling stock, particularly locomotives, the danger being that otherwise arms production may be hampered anyway by inability of the rails to bring the materials or take away the products. Similar problems arise in the matter of local transport, in cases where new arms plants are built at considerable distance from population centers and the problem becomes acute of getting the workmen to the machines.

Incipient Bottlenecks

In fact, incipient bottlenecks appear throughout the whole mesh of the transport system, including ocean transport, warehouse facilities, railroad rolling stock, passenger transport, and local transport which rolls on rubber.

As a result, far-reaching and radical changes are taking place in the effort at adjustment. Virtually all coastwise shipping, for instance, has been discontinued. Large volumes of cargo from the Caribbeans, South America, and the Pacific are being diverted to Gulf ports to avoid the submarine menace "north of Hatteras." Revolutionary changes are taking place in the movement of rail cargo, particularly in the northeastern part of the country, for the purpose of supplying New York and New England with raw materials and fuel.

Established rules of rail routing and handling are being curbed, cut, and changed. The rubber shortage is requiring immense readjustments in local passenger transport. The need for highway transport may result in more breaking down of interstate trade barriers than a decade of attack on these barriers has heretofore achieved. A tremendous revival is occurring in street car transportation due to the return of business from the buses. Drastic changes are on the cards for local delivery of milk, newspapers, department store purchases, and wholesale grocery supplies.

Affects Cost of Living

Passenger movement on the rails is due for severe difficulties as the available rail passenger cars are crowded with soldiers and with the overflow from buses and private cars and locomotives are transferred from passenger hauls to freight. And with the commercial air lines already warned that the Army may take a large bite out of their facilities, priorities on air transport may appear some time this summer or fall.

There are many causes for all this. The German submarines off the Atlantic Coast have contributed in no small degree to the transport burden on the railroads. Another difficulty is simply the fact that the volume of traffic has enormously increased in certain directions.

Dollar value of American exports for the first three months of 1942 is up 60 per cent over the heavy volume of the same period of last year, and for March it doubled over March 1941. But the chief difficulty is the shortage first of cargo ships, second of railroad rolling stock, and now thirdly of rubber tires.

One result of the transport stringency is already appearing as a rise in the cost of living to consumers. To cite an example now familiar to housewives in New York and Boston, the retail price of bananas has soared substantially as a result of the diversion of banana boats to Gulf ports. It is largely an accident that bananas have not largely disappeared, the accident being that banana boats are inadequately equipped with deck-hatches for diversion to general-cargo use. But the price of bananas in New Orleans is still approximately unchanged in recent months. The higher price in the Northeast is simply due to the enormously higher cost of shipping bananas by rail from Gulf ports over shipping them direct by water "north of Hatteras."

Use of Subsidies Increases

There have been several increases in the price of gasoline for a similar reason, the higher cost of movement by tank-cars over tanker movement. The big oil companies distributing in the Northeast are still taking heavy financial punishment and the railroads, which are now moving some 600,000 barrels a day into the area by tank-car, also are taking a slight out-of-pocket loss on the movement without figuring depreciation or overhead. Movement of sugar by rail from Fort Lauderdale, Florida, now scheduled for the Northeast area, is to be subsidized as to the extra cost of Defense Supplies Corporation.

The us of subsidies is expected to increase substantially from here on in such cases as the OPA's price ceiling prevents the passing on to the consumer in the retail price of such added costs.

In other cases the consumer will not feel the result in added costs but in early rationing. Sugar rationing is in large part required by the shortage of ships. Coffee may be one of the next rationed commodities, for though there is plenty of it in South America, virtually all inter-American shipping under control of the United States is now devoted to the bringing in of such war essentials as copper, nitrates, bauxite, etc.

But more serious than the effect on the consumer is the effect of transport stringency on the war program. It takes a ticklish and complicated piece of planning to time the production of tanks in Detroit so that it fits the rail movement to port, the convoy movement to Egypt, Britain, Australia or Russia, the port facilities at destination and the transport facilities from the final port to the actual battlefield. A stricture at any one point will delay the entire movement and force the storing of the product somewhere along the line.

(Further discussion of some of these problems will follow in a subsequent article.)

Number of Steel Workers Increases

NEW YORK (AP)—A total of 653,000 workers were employed by American steel mills in March, against 651,000 in February and 613,000 in March, 1941, the American Iron & Steel Institute reported.

Pay rolls in the industry totaled $116,998,000, against $108,563,000 in February and $98,025,000 in March last year.

Wage earners averaged $1.001 an hour—the first time on record average hourly earnings have exceeded $1. This compared with an average of 99½ cents in February and 87.7 cents in March, a year ago.

They worked an average of 38.1 hours a week, compared with 39.0 a month earlier and 38½ last year, the Institute said.

Great Lakes Ore Volume In April Breaks Record

CLEVELAND (AP)—In April this year 12.6 per cent more iron ore was moved on the Great Lakes than in any previous April.

The Lake Superior Iron Ore Association said the shipments totaled 7,789,182 tons, contrasting with the previous record high of 6,918,914 tons, set in April last year.

Inland Power Ruling

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has approved dissolution of the Inland Power and Light Company, a subsidiary of the Pacific Light and Power Company. The Commission stipulated, however, that Pacific "shall not hereafter declare or pay dividends on its common stock except on 30 days' advance notice to this Commission."

Business Loans Decline Sharply

WASHINGTON (AP)—Business loans of banks continued sharply downward last week.

The Federal Reserve Board said that commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks in 101 leading cities dropped $143,000,000 to a total of $6,731,000,000 in the week ended April 29. Since March 18, these loans have declined $304,000,000.

No official reason was given for these declines, but it was attributed unofficially to a number of factors, including repayment of old defense loans, refunding of some bank loans into market securities and retirement of some consumer installment paper.

Ford Sells Iowa Plant To Solar Aircraft Co.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Edmund T. Price, President of Solar Aircraft Company, has announced that negotiations between the Defense Plant Corporation and the Ford Motor Company, for the purchase of the latter's $1,000,000 plant in Iowa, have been successfully concluded and that the aircraft company has leased the Ford plant from the D. P. C.

Solar's new Middle Western plant will operate as a branch of the main San Diego factory and will be under the direct supervision of Mr. D. M. Miller, Vice-President and Operations Manager.

Among those leaving with Mr. Miller for Iowa are Parker S. Seitz, Vincent Hardy, and Lester E. Earnest. Acting in place of Mr. Miller as San Diego Operations Manager will be Earl D. Foster. A. J. Biddle will take over Vincent Hardy's position of Material Division Manager; and Clyde Seymour, Jr., is appointed Production Control Manager at the San Diego plant.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS.—Adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church; furnished housekeeping suites, 1 to 4 rooms, available by day, week or month; rates upon request.
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
15 Norway Street

SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA
THE CHARMONT
You'll be happy at the Charmont. Three blocks from sea, church, shopping and transportation; reasonably priced with garage.
330 CALIFORNIA AVENUE

SALESWOMEN WANTED

ALERT, energetic woman with successful organizing and training experience in direct selling field; permanent position; excellent opportunity under present conditions; weekly advance against commission; state age and qualifications. Peggy Newton "type-tested" Beauty Aids, Newark, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man, writing ability, desires permanent work with advancement using talent in reputable publishing house; sample writings submitted. Box F-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE—APPRAISING—RENTING LEASING—MANAGEMENT—SALES
889 Mass. Ave. Kir. 1345 GILES Cambridge, Mass.

See also
the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory for advertisements of homes, lots, apartments
ON ANOTHER PAGE OF THIS ISSUE

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY APARTMENTS
1 and 2 rooms in first-class elevator building, suitable for business or living quarters; 24-hour switchboard service. Apply COLEMAN ASSOCIATES, 270 Huntington Ave., Boston. Com. 3181. Apartments may be seen at any time.

MELROSE, MASS.—$55: choice 5-room apartment, modern bath and shower, electric refrigerator, oil heat, new sun porch; central; adults preferred; no dogs. Call Melrose 3766.

2 ROOMS with all improvements, for 1 or 2 business persons. Call Wel. 0989-R, Wellesley, Mass.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—Furn. or unfurn. 5 rooms, sun parlor, garage, all modern improvements; good location. Call Talbot 2114.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

5-RM. unfurnished apt., extensive view; near Christian Science church and colleges. Apply 19 Garden St., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. Tro. 2243.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

POCONO MTS.—Attractive cottages; quiet farm; restricted; tradesmen call; all conveniences; innerspring mattresses; tennis, swimming, shady creek; 2 or 4 rooms, $140 to $300 season. Mrs. C. E. Palmer, Cresco, Pa.

SUMMER cottages to rent at Lake Eden, a beautiful natural lake on bus line; reasonable rates. For information write DR. E. H. SCOTT, Johnson, Vermont.

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE—Overlooking Hudson Palisades; ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers. Nepperhan 881.

SHARE my Connecticut (Salisbury) home; modernized, grounds; $25-$30 weekly. Write Box H-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PHILADELPHIA, YEADON, PA.—Business woman would like to share delightful home with several other persons; near Pennsylvania Railroad; 14 minutes to Philadelphia. Madison 4368-R evenings.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, MASS. 46 Greene St.—Attractive, homelike surroundings; large porches and grounds; good food; care if needed. Lon. 9820.

HOUSES FOR SALE

WEST ACTON, MASS.—Ideal surroundings on Route 111; 9-room house; 3 minutes from B. R. station; 1 acre of land; modern bath and kitchen. Call Lexington 1162, except Sunday.

HOUSES TO LET

CAPE COD—To rent for the season, fully furnished 8-room house, 2 baths, 2-car garage. Inquire B. G. SEARS, West Dennis, Mass.

HOUSES WANTED

HOUSE for 4 adults, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, fireplace, piazza; view; quiet, countrified surroundings; train transportation not over ½ hour to Boston; will rent or buy. Parkway 5278-W.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, part time; centrally located; completely furnished and pleasant. Write Box S-9, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet rest and study near church and beach, from $1.00 daily, $1.50 private bath. HOTEL TROY, 1310 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON, 193 Bay State Road—Riverside rooms; continuous hot water; good transportation. Call Com. 9428.

BOSTON, 141 Beacon St.—Attractive large room, private bath; single room, semi-private bath; near Garden. Tel. Com 8732.

BOSTON
Rooms of the Better Type
THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St.

BOSTON—Double room $5 to share with agreeable business woman; kitchen-laundry privileges. Call Com. 9109.

PLUSHING, N. Y.—Charming single & double, private or semi-private bath; residential section; walk to subway. Refs. Fl. 9-2543 or Fl. 9-1289.

NEW YORK CITY, 215 W. 101st (Broadway)—Attractive single; furn., running water; quiet surroundings; $5.50. DAV18, Tel. Ac 2-7975.

N. Y. C., 65 ST. W. (50 CENTRAL PARK, W.) THOMAS RESIDENCE CLUB for WOMEN. Exceptional opportunity for women seeking well-appointed, cool room; modern. Mrs. Hannah Thomas.

Hotel Huntington
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
FRIENDLY SERVICE
BRADFORD KENDRICK Manager
ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Single, $1.50 and up
Double, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
407 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS. Opp. Y.M.C.A.

PHILADELPHIA, Germantown—Attractively furnished room with private bath, overlooking Germantown Academy grounds; private home. 5428 Greene Street, Germantown 2077.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA
Pleasant room, private bath, in quiet home; attic fan; good residential section. 235 22nd Avenue N. E.

SUMMER PROPERTY

HIGH, wooded, 5 or more acres; part of Salisbury, Connecticut, estate. Guy Lyon, Lime Rock, Connecticut, care of Stone Realty.

SUMMER RENTALS

CAPE COD, MASS.—4-rm. bungalow, screened porch; 2 sides flowers; bathing. H. E. W., 10 Prescott St., Cambridge, Mass. Tro 9037. Kir 0302.

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0878. 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

Local Classified
(Continued)

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 194 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

LOW RATES
WANTED full or part loads anywhere, dependable service. WOOD BROS., 46 Water Street, Arlington (Mass.) 0210-0211

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway, New York City
Business Opportunities for MEN—WOMEN—ed—BEGINNERS
Employers Service — Worth 2-7580

HELP WANTED

PHOTOGRAPHER, expert retoucher, male or female, good on small heads. Steady position. Maverne Studio, 140 48th St., Union City, N. J.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Lunch man over draft age to work in dining car; age no objection if active and sober; steady work. Box B-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Woman with some experience to learn short-order cooking in dining car; must be of good character; steady work if satisfactory. Box B-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Scandinavian maid; family of 2. Good wages—permanent position. Call Bigelow 1165 (Mass.).

ORGANISTS WANTED

AUDITIONS now open for organist. Write Music Committee, Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 814 Maplewood Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE young woman, colored, wishes position as cook with congenial family; excellent references. Call Blgh. 2463 or write 133 Sterling Street, Roxbury, Mass.

COOK, equal to chef; excellent references; American born, Protestant; city, country; no other work; $80 up. CIR. 7-5420 (Apt. 4-C).

ANTIQUES

REPAIRED—ELECTRIFIED
Vases—Statues—Objects of Art
JACK BURSTEIN
80 Washington Ave., Chelsea, Mass. CHE. 2710

FOR SALE—Grape walnut set, corset-back chair, divan, 2 side chairs; perfect condition; also grandfather's clock. Call Lexington 0081 (Mass.).

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 34 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

BOSTON CAB KEN. 5010
Limousine — chauffeur service — available for calling; touring; sightseeing.

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour; properly licensed and insured. KEN. 7100. CHARLES W. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

GOOD USED CARS WITH GOOD TIRES:
'40 Mercury 4-door sedan $775
'40 Ford tudor sedan, r. and h. $585
HOOVER MOTORS, Park Sq., Boston Hub. 7100

BEAUTY SHOPS

FLORENCE BEAUTY SHOPPE
8 Belvidere St., Boston.
Kes. 8421. Permanent Waving, Finger Waving, Etc.

BOOKS

BOOK AND CARD CORNER, Room 302, 845 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. (formerly 11 West 42nd St.)—Daily Lesson Markers, Crayons, Books, Cards, Book Covers.

BOOKS WANTED

CASH FOR BOOKS, EST. 1895
Williams Book Store, 85 Wash. St.; CAP. 0643

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

SCREENS made to order, estimates cheerfully given on kitchen cabinets, bookcases and mantelpieces. WEST N. Y. LUMBER & SUPPLY CO. Park Ave. at 52nd St., W. N. Y., N. J.

COMFORTER REPAIRING

COMFORTER Recovering Service—Quick, efficient, reasonable. Write for particulars. Greenleaf, 124 Crescent Ave., Plainfield, N. J. Tel. PL. 6-4307.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN S. 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

FUR STORAGE

SAFEST FUR STORAGE
A-B-C Cleaners, Inc. LAS. 2600 (Mass.)

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston.

LOAM—PLANTS—SEEDS

LOAM
All prepared with humus and fertilizer for Victory Gardens. Flowering shrubs, rose bushes and lawn dressing.
LOAM Inc. Belmont 4042 (Mass.).

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait — Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes, pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Company, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-6600. 24 hours service. Suburban branches.

PIANOS

STEINWAYS and other standard makes. Bought, Sold, Rented, Reconditioned. All pianos guaranteed. ERNEST DAVIS, 160 W. 56, N. Y. C.

RUG CLEANING

MOTH PROOF STORAGE
Attractive Monthly Rates
Guaranteed Rug Repairing, Edging and Refringing.
Rug Process Cleaning: 9x12 Domestics $4.95.
ADAMS & SWETT RUG CLEANERS
HIGHlands 4100 Boston, Mass.

WANTED TO BUY

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4409.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE, RUGS, SILVER, BRIC-A-BRAC, ETC.
LEONARD, 335 Mass. Ave., Boston, Ken. 2015.

GOOD PRICES PAID IMMEDIATELY
for individual pieces of Furniture, Antiques, Silver, Books, Bric-a-Brac, Linens, Pianos, Paintings, Rugs, Carpets, Crystalware, Gold and Jewelry. Also complete Homes and Apartments. Will call anywhere if worth while.
CROWN ART, 126 W. 22 St., N. Y. Tel. Chelsea 2-7113

CASH! FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS
ALSO MEN'S USED CLOTHING!
I. M. Fur Co., 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N. Y. C. WI. 7-7949.

FLORIDA

TAMPA

Order Your Mother's Day Flowers From
POWELL'S INC. Florist
412 TAMPA STREET
Phone 2504 Tampa, Florida

Crossword Quiz Answers

L	I	E	H	E		C	O	S		S	W	E	W	
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NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

News! Sheer
Rayon Bemberg Dresses
(all washable!)
$3.98
In Regular Stock at $4.98
Be ready for the first sizzling days with several of these cool-as-a-cucumber Bemberg Dresses.
Smoothly styled with the details of more expensive dresses.
5 styles, sizes 12 to 20 . . . 5 styles, sizes 38 to 44
DAYTIME DRESSES—4TH FLOOR
M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
ATLANTIC AVENUE AT S. CAROLINA

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
NEON SIGN IN WINDOW
Hardware and Furnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY N. J
Sporting Goods, Paints, Glass

KENTS
RESTAURANTS
ATLANTIC CITY
Delicious Food Delightful Surroundings Reasonable Prices
1214 Atlantic Ave 2124 Atlantic Ave
1700 Pacific Ave

Your Furs and Winter Garments Should Be Kept in Our Modern Air Filtered COLD STORAGE VAULT
ELDREDGE STORAGE
Since 1886

AUDUBON

UNUSUAL GIFTS
including
Pottery, Glass and Dinnerware
Large Outdoor Vases
MARION ROBB GIFT SHOP
735 White Horse Pike

COLLINGSWOOD

Bartlett-Seaman Co.
Jeddo Coal
Genuine Koppers Coke—Fuel Oil
Lumber and Building Material
Collingswood 1200 Haddonfield 1910

CRANFORD

REEL-STRONG COAL CO.
J. A. STRONG—J. A. PLUMMER
COAL—OIL—COKE
Corner Union and North Avenue
Cranford, N. J. Tel. CR. 6-0900

REMEMBER MOTHER
Her Day Is May 10th
We have the GREETING CARD and GIFT to touch her heartstring.
Wide Assortments—Low Prices
GOLDENBERG'S
Admired Gifts and Greetings
8 Union Avenue Cranford, N. J.

CR-6-1032
NITE CR-6-2118
Cranford Flower Shoppe
107 NORTH UNION AVENUE
Grace E. Dehmer, Prop.

BELL'S DRUG STORE
S. S. Eisenberg, Reg. Pharm.
17 No. Union Ave., Cranford, N. J.
Candies and Perfumes for Mother's Day

Elite Beauty Shop
7 Walnut Avenue
Cranford, N. J.
Telephone Cr. 6-0304

Wedding Invitations
Personal Stationery, and the numerous necessary office and factory forms.
ALLEN PRINTING CO.
41-43 North Ave. E. CRANFORD, N. J.

Seager's Drug Store
J. WALTER SEAGER, Reg. Pharm.
Agents for
Lucien Lelong Toiletries
103 Union Ave., Cranford, N. J.
Phone CR 6-0700

JACK W. APGAR
HARDWARE
Furniture for Relaxation
Umbrella Sets—Picnic Supplies
101 N. Union Ave, Cranford Tel. Cr. 6-0866

EAST ORANGE

JEWELRY CRAFTSMEN
Repairing—Replating—Cleaning
Bead Stringing for your
SILVER—WATCHES—JEWELRY
589 Central Ave., Over Sears Roebuck

LINCOLN STORAGE WAREHOUSES
Moving—Packing—Storage
New and Used Furniture
54 Years Serving Northern N. J.
75-85 Main Street Or. 5-5300

C. A. LUND
The Jeweler
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing—Old Gold and Silver Bought
617 Central Ave. at Harrison St.
Or. 3-4950

Appropriate Gifts for Mother's Day, May 10th
BERNARD'S
530 Main Street OR 5-3126

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Orange 5-5713 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Send Greetings to Mother on Her Day May 10th
Post's
622 CENTRAL AVENUE

GARDNER ELECTRIC CO.
Radios and Radio Service
Wiring and Repairs
Lighting Fixtures and Appliances
18 Washington Place Or. 3-8505

For Custom-Built Upholstery
Furniture Repairing
Slip Covers and Drapes
Made to Order—Consult
PHILIP SCHMIDT
465 Main St., facing Ashland Ave.

THE CORSET SHOP
Let Us Solve
Your Corset Problems
We Know How
558 Main Street Phone
Near Washington St. Orange 3-7379

Chas. T. Horncker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360—7361
Member F. T. D.

For the PERFECT PERMANENT WAVE
have the Featheredge Haircut
It is easy to care for.
The Dainty Deb Shoppe
GUILLAUME
Hairdresser
84 No. Walnut St. OR 5-9750

ENGLEWOOD

COLOR—Accentuates and gives added Charm to your Home.
Our Custom-made Draperies and Slip Covers are Expertly Schemed and Tailored.
Everything in Home Furnishings
Dean Asa Hawley, Manager
Interior Decorating Dept.
FRANKLIN FURNITURE CO., Inc.
32-34 Dean Street, Englewood, N. J.
Telephones Englewood 3-2900-01-02
(Evenings) Ridgewood 6-0379-W

LAW
INCORPORATED
15 East Palisade Avenue
HABERDASHER
Englewood 3-4152

Greenberg's Hdwe. & Housefurnishings
45 WEST PALISADE AVENUE
EXPERT LOCKSMITH • GARDEN SUPPLIES
Artificial Flowers—Lamps
China—Glass—Hardware
WE DELIVER
Phone Englewood 3-0820

HADDONFIELD

Delicatessen and Fancy Groceries
KOHLER'S
We carry a full line of
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
423 HADDON AVENUE
Phone Haddonfield 1709
Free Delivery Open Evenings

"Outfitters for Gentlemen"
Finney Wood's Men's Shop
Arrow Shirts—Interwoven Socks
J. B. Simpson — Custom tailored suits
111 KINGS HIGHWAY HADDONFIELD

WARREN'S RICHFIELD SERVICE STATION
Richfield Gas, Richlube Motor Oil
Washing and Waxing—Ignition and Battery Service—Lubrication—Brakes Relined and Adjusted
WE CALL FOR AND DELIVER CARS
Phone Had 8958—if no answer, call Had 3969-W for Nite Service

HADDON HEIGHTS

JOHNSON'S BEAUTY SHOP
611 White Horse Pike
PHONE 1143
Open Tuesday, Thursday and Friday Evenings

HOBOKEN

EDWARD RATHJEN
Dealer in High Grade
BEDDING—FURNITURE—UPHOLSTERY
Slip Covers Made to Order
Mattresses Made Over
Polishing and Cabinet Work
Phone HOboken 3-1129 Estab. 1920
1000 BLOOMFIELD STREET

NEW JERSEY

HOBOKEN
(Continued)

Flowers for Mother
Delivery service throughout Hudson County
Phone HOboken 3-0510
GRULICH & SONS
616 Washington Street
HOBOKEN, NEW JERSEY

Gifts for Mothers
of all sizes and ages
DIANA BIER
404 Washington Street
Hoboken, New Jersey Dial: HOboken 3-0853

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6814 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111
Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners

Tel. Journal Square 2-0924—2-1899
De Kimpe's Floral Shop
Selected plants and flowers for all occasions.
285 Central Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE, BER 3-8100

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
Laundry work in all its branches. Hudson County's A-1 Laundry. Also fur and dry cleaning.
29-35 E. 30 St. Bayonne, N. J.
Phone Bay 3-4600

MAPLEWOOD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone S Orange 3-1584 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Swan Soap, large cake 10c; medium 8c
Borden's "Hemo" Milk, large can 59c
Wonder Bread, loaf 11c
177 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-4300

Strubbe's—Mother's Day
Ice Cream in Fancy Molds
Home-made Candy Fresh Daily
178 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-2465
1102 Clinton Ave., Irvington Essex 3-3920

MILLBURN

THE SUBURBAN APPAREL SHOPPE
COTTONS
For Street, Sports and Afternoon Wear
Play Suits and Slack Sets
$3.98 to $14.98
Mill. 6-1520 325-A Millburn Ave.

HARVEY J. TIGER
Hardware and Housewares
B. P. S. Paint Demonstration. Sample Can of Paint and Brush 15c.
Lawn Mowers
Mill. 6-0469 324 Millburn Ave.

MONTCLAIR

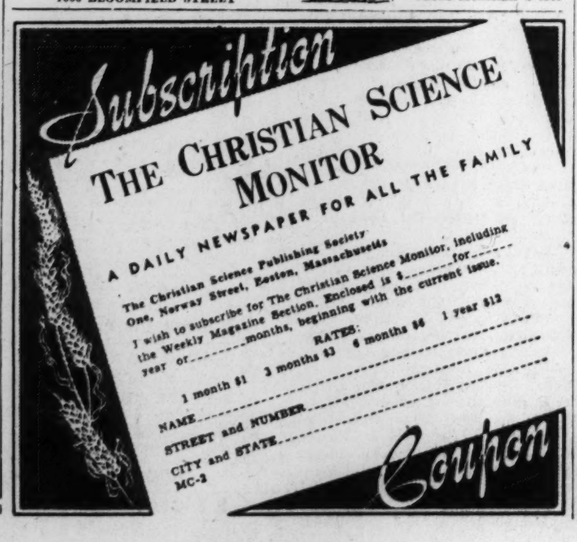
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 3-1280 10 a. m.-12 m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHARLES E. FLACCUS
representing
Lazarus Printing Company
Printers • Stationers
54 Clinton Street, Newark, N. J.
Telephone Mitchell 2-2838
COMPLETE LINE OF OFFICE AND FILING SUPPLIES—FINE PRINTING

APPLEGATE FARM
Guernsey Milk
Ice Cream
A Complete Dairy Service
616 Grove St. Montclair 2-5980

Stephen E. Van Zandt

Building, All Trades
Roofing
Insulation
Maintenance—Jobbing
Phone Montclair 2-4809


Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-2
Coupon

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

LOUIS HARRIS
FOUNDED 1875
Montclair's Department Store

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgewood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK STREET MONTCLAIR

THE SPINNING WHEEL, Inc.
Service and Civilian Yarns
Free Instructions
27 Church Street Montclair

Est. 1880 62 Years Continuous Service
Henry Becker & Son, Inc.
"EXCLUSIVELY"
GRADE "A" DAIRY PRODUCTS
Tel. Caldwell 6-2000 Farms and Main Office at Roseland, N. J.

Order Fuel Oil From
HARRY F. KNIERING
707 Valley Road, Montclair, N. J.
TELEPHONE MO. 2-2324
Representing
NORTHERN NEW JERSEY OIL CO.
A 24-hour delivery service is maintained and large storage tanks are always filled with fuel oil in case of emergency.

INDIVIDUAL MILLINERY
Silver
Hats Ready Made and to Order
Agents for Dobbs Hats
40 CHURCH STREET

S. Bahto
DRY CLEANERS
TAILORS — FURRIERS
LARGE NEW QUARTERS
623 Valley Road Mont. 3-1588

Anderson's Flowers Inc.
4 and 6 South Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

NEWARK

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

A. C. BERTHOLON
INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK NJ
MITCHELL 2-2246

NUTLEY

MORRIS' CONFECTIONERY
561 FRANKLIN AVENUE
Candy for Mother's Day
Special Gift Boxes
Fancy Ice Cream Forms
Ice Cream Cake

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-0555. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream. Toilet Requisites. Films and Candy.
CADMUS' PHARMACY
408 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5020

SOUTH ORANGE

S. FELDMAN & SONS, Inc.
DRY CLEANERS AND LAUNDERERS
For the Quality Minded
We call and deliver in Newark and suburbs.
Offices in Newark and suburbs.
ESTABLISHED 1905
Phones: Ma. 2-3660—Or. 4-7475—So. 2-7620

BELLIN'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"
Remember Mother's Day with practical gifts at popular prices.
Barbizon Lingerie, Kayser Gloves, Silk Hosiery and Beautiful Bags.
57 SO. ORANGE AVE. SO. 2-3354

ALBERT VOSS
Circulating Library
Stationery, Toys, Games
Waterman Fountain Pens
4 So. Orange Avenue SO. 2-3366

Irene's Flower Shop
MOTHER'S DAY
Send flowers, the gift she loves.
126 So. Orange Avenue SO. 2-4480

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make this advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW JERSEY

PASSAIC

BANK
of
PASSAIC
and
TRUST COMPANY
Passaic, N. J.
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of Federal Reserve System

THE SERVICENTER
Courteous BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN *Service*
Main Avenue, Corner Autumn Street
Passaic Avenue and Prospect Street
Passaic, N. J. Tel. Pa. 2-9611

Stencheven's
FINE SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
38 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, N. J.
PATERSON—HACKENSACK

ABBOTT'S DEPARTMENT STORE
634 Main Avenue
PASSAIC, N. J.

SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
Paterson E. Rutherford
Radburn Wallington
Nutley Carlstadt
Bloomfield Belleville
Phone PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

Bert McIlveen, Inc.
Flowers
659 Main Ave. Pa. 3-1414

SEARS • PASSAIC
Shop at Sears and Save
214-216 MADISON STREET
Tel. Pas. 2-10100

PATERSON

Cooke Coal and Oil Co.
210 Clifton Blvd., Clifton, N. J.
Koppers Coke
Fuel Oil—'blue coal'
Phone Pa 2-1784 Paterson WX 7010

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-6597, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Wednesday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Taylor's Speciality Shop
Lingerie—Hosiery—Gloves
Newest Shades in Hosiery
Always on Hand
201 Watchung Ave., opp. Post Office
Tel. Plfd. 6-3658

SAVON CLOTHES SHOP
Featuring
ANGLO-CRAFT $29.50
Hand Tailored Clothes
182 E. Front St. Plainfield, N. J.

ROBERT LIPTON, Inc.
Jewelers
206 West Front Street
Est. 1892 Tel. Pl. 6-5269

F. A. KIRCH CO.
HARDWARE
Plenty of electricity—more home enjoyment
201 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0578

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
offer you now as since 1868
Expert Service in
PICTURE FRAMING
TEL. PLFD 6-1707

MRS. G. O. KELLER INC.
Telephone Plainfield 6-0100
Other Towns WX 2100 (No Toll)
Cor. South and Leland Avenues
127 Park Avenue
PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY
Cleaners, Dyers, Cold Storage and Rug Cleaning

Professional Beauty Service for Discriminating Women
Appointment Only
Olive A. Brownell
233 East Seventh Street
Tel. Plfd. 6-0618

Stetson Hats—Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
NUNN-BUSH SHOES
McGREGOR SPORTSWEAR
131 Park Avenue Plfd. 6-2776

RIDGEFIELD PARK

ARONSON'S FUR SHOP
165 Main Street Hack. 2-8428
Storage and Repairs on Fur and Cloth Coats
General Insurance Service
Fire, Casualty and
All Other Forms Handled
EDWARD B. BRADFORD
126 E. Columbia Ave. Morse 6-5480-W
Palisade Park
Office—44 Washington Street, Hoboken
Tel. Hoboken 3-9020—3021

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEWOOD

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792

WONDER GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

HOOD-STEVENS, Inc.
Gifts That Are Sure to Please for
MOTHER'S DAY
Gotham Gold Stripe Hose, Dresses, Kayser Underwear and Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Flowers and All Accessories.

RUTHERFORD

PARKY'S
Shell Service Station
SHELLUBRICATION
THE MODERN UP-KEEP SERVICE
Cor. Park and Pierrepont Aves.
Telephone Ru. 2-7706

Werner's
Complete Outfitters to Men
HEADQUARTERS FOR BOY SCOUTS' UNIFORMS
5-7 Sylvan Street Ru. 2-1178

SUMMIT

JOSEPH O. CHRYSTAL, Inc.
24-Hour Metered Deliveries
Special Service Rates
With Yearly Oil Contracts
FUEL OIL
Nights, Sundays and Holidays Sum. 6-2886
387 Springfield Ave. Sum. 6-0271

GLEN-OAKS
A Charming Home Colony
AT SUMMIT N. J.
Raymond W. Stafford Office:
Developer 100 Ashland Rd.

Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Walk-Over Shoes
for Men
NEE DELL SHOE STORES
386 SPRINGFIELD AVENUE

JOSEPH ZEIGNER, Inc.
Furniture
Interior Decoration
Upholstering
Cabinet Work
474 Springfield Ave. Sum. 6-0039

G. I. McNeil
Custom Made Slipcovers and Awnings
FINE UPHOLSTERING
55 Union Place Sum. 6-4068

TEANECK

Scotts LAWN SEED

	1 lb.	5 lbs.
Regular Mixture	.65	$2.95
Shade Mixture	.75	3.50

Osmer Eickhoff
Cedar Lane Tea. 6-7070

Individual Flat Silver Service Settings
Holmes & Edwards Silver
For Hope Chest Collections Are Being Featured at
NAPOLI'S
Jeweler
484 Cedar Lane Tea. 6-1686

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4001

UNION CITY

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' DRESSES
Silk—*Alterations Free*—Cotton
Ready-to-Wear
Also Coats and Silk and Nylon Hosiery
ROSE M. BOENING STYLE SHOP
3210 Bergenline Ave., bet. 32nd and 33rd Sts.
Dial UNion 3-9648 Optical Repairs

ANDREWS
Expert Watch Repairing
Jewelry
119 48th Street Union City, N. J.

WEEHAWKEN

EWE'S
The Home of Good Ice Cream
Delicious sandwiches served at all times.
4220 Park Avenue, Weehawken, N. J.
Opposite 43rd Street

WESTFIELD

EDITH HATS
$2.95 to $7.50 Headsizes 21 to 24
DRESSES
$3.95 to $8.95 Sizes 12 to 44
WRAIGHTS DRESS SHOP
58 Elm St. Phone Westfield 2-3418

Westfield Flower Growers
JOHN C. STEUERNAGEL
Day: WEstfield 2-3650
Night: WEstfield 2-5555
Springfield Ave., Westfield, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-4047, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Walk-Over Shoes
for Men
NEE DELL SHOE STORES
171 E. Broad St., Westfield, N. J.

Wesley R. Braunsdorf Associates
—Insurance Counselors
Life—Annuity—Fire and all forms of Casualty Protection for clients who appreciate conscientious and impartial analysis and counsel.
53 Elm St., Westfield, N. J. 2-3115

The Largest Drive-In Station in Town
SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Morse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

MARTHA LORTON CANDIES
HOME MADE ON PREMISES
13 Elm Street Tel. We. 2-1904
WESTFIELD, N. J.

PAUL MEISEL
STATIONER
Circulating Library — School and Office Supplies — Blank Books — Greeting Cards — Gifts
35 ELM STREET WESTFIELD 2-0583

BRAY'S
Save With PAC-A-WAY
FOOD STORAGE REFRIGERATORS
RECORDS — RADIOS
ALL TYPES OF SERVICE
97 Elm Street Tel. WE. 2-4350
WESTFIELD, N. J.

If You Can't Find It Elsewhere, Try
The Economy
Dry Goods Store
The Store for Everybody
147 Broad St. Tel. Westfield 2-2615

CHATTIN BROTHERS
Awnings—Shades
Venetian Blinds
Canopies for Weddings
New Providence Rd. Tel. We. 2-0032
WESTFIELD, N. J.

VISWAT'S DAIRY
Full Line of Dairy Products
Prompt Delivery and Courteous Service for Almost 30 Years
235 North Ave. W. Tel. We. 2-0620
WESTFIELD, N. J.

FOR
MOTHER'S DAY
Flowers Best Express Your Sentiments
from
DOERRER'S Conservatories
167 Elm Street Westfield, N. J.

FOR MOTHER'S DAY
Lingerie, Sportswear, Hose, Playclothes and Hankies at
WE MODERNS
Broad and Central Westfield, N. J.

WEST NEW YORK

FRANCES SHOP, Inc.
CORSETS HOSIERY
Gloves and Ladies' Specialties
Corsets Made to Order
6013 Bergenline Ave., bet. 60th and 61st Sts.
Telephone Dial UNion 7-4606

L. J. Rad
JEWELER
6011 BERGENLINE AVENUE
Near 60th Street
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
KEM-TONE
"Paints any surface. Washable, quick-drying.
DRY TO APPLY
FRED GOLDMAN
5112 Bergenline Ave.
Dial UNion 3-3934

Remember Mother with Flowers
SCHNYDERS FLOWER SHOP
6709 Bergenline Ave., Corner of 67th St.
West New York, New Jersey

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of
"Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children

HESS LEHIGH FARMS
Milk Bar
33 North Ninth St., Allentown, Pa.
Golden Guernsey Milk

Arnold's Bakery
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN
(Continued)

KOEHLER BROS.
Coal—Charcoal—Coke
North Seventh Street Bridge
Allentown : Pennsylvania
Telephone 5350

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St. Allentown, Pa.

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1051 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6131
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

BETHLEHEM

HESS
Auto Supply Company
Esso Gasoline and Oils
Goodyear Tires
Willard Batteries
Greasing, Tire, Battery, etc. Service
715 Main Street Phone 7-9589

HAMILTON • GRUEN and ELGIN WATCHES
EARL H. GIER
Jeweler
129 West Fourth St. Tel. 6-5421

THE SOHMER PIANOS
are sold exclusively in
Lehigh and Northampton Counties
Furniture Radios
at
GOODENOUGH'S
Next to Hotel Bethlehem

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone W-62-387, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West 10th Street
SMART STYLES
in White Footwear
for Summer

Frost, Roscoe & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Penn.
Women's Air-Step Footwear in Spring Styles, Exclusive in Erie at Frost's.

A. K. D. PRINTING CO.
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
111 WEST 11TH STREET
ERIE, PENN.

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
INCORPORATED
Know Where Your Laundry Goes
DRY CLEANING
We own and operate our own plant
PHONE TODAY ARDMORE 4400

OLD YORK ROAD—Elkins Park
"GUARANTEED OR USED CARS"
BOWER CHEVROLET
823 TOWNSHIP LINE
Ogontz 172 Majestic 0268

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 8100, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
209 WEST CHELTEN AVE
PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger 8812

Permanent Waves
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Epic of U. S. Industry in War to Unfold

Continued from Page 1

Roosevelt, War Production Board Chairman Donald M. Nelson and other high officials here are now speaking of the accomplishments of American technical genius.

One year ago another N. A. M. conducted tour of newspapermen, many of them just back from the European front, took a quick look at America's war production drive as it began to gather steam. Since then practically every American industry has broken not only all past records but every future schedule which the most ambitious officials here could contrive.

This plant is a year ahead of what Washington thought it could be. The plant is now producing airplane parts at a rate which had not been expected until late this year. There is a concern which has changed from refrigerators, radios or hair-pins into bombsights, firing-pins or axle springs for 155mm. howitzers.

There's never been anything like it before in all history and its telling really calls for the epic poetry of a Homer or a Dante.

Many months ago Prime Minister Winston Churchill promised that, if America would send the tools, Britain would do the job of beating the Axis. While Pearl Harbor meant that Britain would no longer have the privilege of striking the last blow for freedom alone, it did not change the fact that the United Nations are turning increasingly to the United States for the tools of victory.

There is no longer any doubt that those tools are being produced in colossal bulk and when it is finally possible to establish a large-scale, across-the-ocean supply line from American factory to anti-Axis front the means for final victory will have been achieved.

The purpose of our trip is to tell you how these planes, tanks, ships, guns are being turned out. We're certainly going to want to write a lot which the Army and Navy censors, who are to be part of the junket, will consider best left unsaid. Nevertheless, both the War and Navy department, as well as the Maritime Commission, believe that there's a tremendous amount of material which is just itching to set up in newspaper type and which the country can and should hear about. American industry is doing a magnificent job and the armed services have shown themselves anxious that Americans should learn of it.

U. S. Motorists Are Driving More Carefully, Report Shows

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—American motorists are driving just about as much as they did if not more, but they're driving more carefully. This fact is reflected in the monthly report of the National Safety Council here, which shows that in spite of a 3 per cent increase in travel in February this year over that month in 1941, there was an 8 per cent drop in traffic fatalities. The March traffic fatality study shows an 11 per cent drop, and though the mileage figures for this month are not yet available it is expected that they also will still show an increase.

The February decrease in fatalities was the first in 18 months, and it is now proved, says the Council, that this was not due to any corresponding decrease in travel.

The only answer is that people are driving more cautiously to conserve their tires and their cars, if not themselves, and are not making so many long-distance, high-speed trips, the kind that usually accounted for many of the traffic fatalities in the past.

The fact that the war emergency with its limitations on cars and tires has not yet apparently brought a sharp reduction in the use of cars is explained partly by the over-all spurt in business which has necessitated more driving by persons who previously were not required to drive, and partly by a sort of "last-fling" attitude by many who feel they might as well drive while they can.

The amount of travel still has something to do with the number of fatalities though, the council notes, for while for the nation as a whole travel went up and fatalities down, in the cities both travel and fatalities went up. In rural areas travel and fatalities went down. In other words the increased travel in the cities offset the decrease in the country, and the drop in country fatalities offset the city increase.

For the first quarter of the year the total number of fatalities was 7,930, compared with 8,260 last year, a drop of 4 per cent. The March toll was 2,440, as contrasted to 2,740 last March.

The Council's fatality and travel figures check with those of travel agencies. The U. S. Public Roads Administrations say that travel on rural highways driving the first two months of the year was off 3 per cent from 1941, indicating city mileage must have jumped around 10 per cent.

It might be assumed that passenger car travel would be cut more than truck use, but studies show that it is just the opposite. The reason may be that commercial users are more inclined and better able to budget their activities, since the continuation of their business, their very livelihood, depends on conservation of their tires and vehicles.

The Council report shows that 30 of the 45 states whose March traffic figures were available had reductions. New Hampshire stood at the top with a 39 per cent drop, and Utah last with 3 per cent.

Trio of Iraqi Revolters Executed at Baghdad

BAGHDAD, Iraq, May 5. Delayed. (AP)—Three accomplices of Rashid Ali el Gailani in last May's short-lived revolt were hanged at dawn today, a day after their sentence to capital punishment by a court-martial.

The three were Yunis Sabawi, a former Minister of Economics; Col. Mahmud Salman, former Chief of the Air Force; and a Colonel Fahmi, who commanded the Iraqi armored divisions.

Next Japanese Move Waited By Australia

Continued from Page 1

silence is the vast stretches of the Indian Ocean. The Japanese have ample access to that ocean from Singapore and the Bay of Bengal, but what use they are making of it is unknown. Ships are undoubtedly traveling between Australia and India. India's supply lines are undoubtedly open.

What is not known is how much, if at all, the Japanese are interfering with those lines. So far as is known here the enemy has not sunk any ships bringing troops or supplies to Australia from America, which suggests that the enemy does not dare disperse his naval forces or else that he is planning some new move which requires the maximum concentration of sea power.

All this provides a scant basis for any intelligent predictions regarding the enemy's actions. From the broader view it is obvious here as everywhere that the most vital part of the world front is the Russo-German front.

Japan's chances for victory hinge on Germany's success against Russia, hence the most reasonable assumption regarding Japan is that its behavior will be designed to provide the maximum aid to Germany.

Japan's New Role

Nothing Japan can do could aid the Nazis so much as a diversion against Allied aid to Russia. This assumption seems to increase the probability of a Japanese offensive in this direction for the double purpose of protecting Japanese conquests already secured and to absorb the maximum of possible American energies in this remote sector.

For all these reasons Australians feel that the atmosphere is becoming more tense in this area. Many expect the first main attack to fall on Port Moresby, Allied base on New Guinea, because it is the most advanced Allied point. Yet Axis strategy notoriously bypasses strong points. Hence others think the attack may come against some point along the Australian coast, while others argue that if the Japanese can cut the American supply line they have no need to attack Australia itself. Hence they expect it at New Caledonia, now occupied by American troops, or at Suva in the British-held Fiji Islands, or at Samoa.

On one point most observers are agreed—that the attack is either coming soon or not for many months. In other words, the Southwest Pacific is expected to flare up into a major front soon or lapse into another "sitzkrieg" stalemate.

Roosevelt Lets Secret Out! Big Dry Dock for Shangri La

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—President Roosevelt's semi-weekly communiqué on the situation in Shangri La:

A dry dock is being built there, and that is the destination of two American battleships which, the Axis says, have passed through the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal.

Shangri La is the fictional Tibetan retreat to which the Chief Executive frequently refers. He recently told a sweet young thing who popped some indiscreet questions at him that the planes which bombed Tokyo had flown from Shangri La.

At his press conference yesterday, the President was asked whether he could say anything for the benefit of the gentlemen in Germany who had reported that two battleships flying the Stars and Stripes had gone through the Mediterranean.

With a grin, the President said he thought the battle wagons were on the way to Shangri La.

"Is there any news from there?" he was asked.

They are building a dry dock there, he chuckled.

Men Big Loss at Corregidor

Continued from Page 1

of the Japanese attack. It will be surprising to every Army man who knows Corregidor and how deadly its smaller guns can be against landing parties not to learn that General Yamashita's losses were tremendous, and that the price exacted by America for Corregidor, like that exacted for Bataan Peninsula, was more than it was worth and gave General Yamashita a pyrrhic triumph only.

Men Are Real Loss

Our greatest loss remains the men and officers involved, not the fort and its subsidiaries. We took it May 2, 1898, we lost it May 6, 1942. We will regain it by doing to Japan at home damage outweighing decisively what it has done to us there.

Corregidor in Japan's hands opens Manila Bay to Japanese commerce and military use. This adds but one more facility to what the Japanese already had taken over, both in Luzon and throughout the Archipelago. From this viewpoint, it amounts to little. On the other hand, it ends for the time being our opposition in force to Japan in the Philippines, and will enable Japan to handle the Philippines with a smaller garrison and at much smaller cost in men and materials.

It throws the loyal Filipino back upon his powers of passive resistance and places him in more distant contact with us bound only by the mystic cords of comradeship over a long period of peace and freedom and a short period of gallant battle. It will be for the Japanese to learn what the Filipinos powers of passive resistance and his appreciation of home and freedom can be.

On the practical side, it probably became impossible for our submarines to ply the China Sea and take vital supplies to Corregidor after Japan occupied the Bisayan Islands in force. It is probable that General Wainwright ran short of something vital to Corregidor's garrison. This may well have been ammunition of some sort. The bearing of the Bisayas on the defense of Corregidor was brought out in a recent article in The Christian Science Monitor.

Japanese Baffled

It is to be noted how long Corregidor as well as Bataan baffled the Japanese. How well they learned at both points that we could outmatch them man to man at their own game and outfight them in every maneuver, thus reducing the vaunted invincibility of their troops to a matter of sheer numbers and those numbers, in each case, overwhelming in force. No other influence in the whole war has been more beneficial on our morale, national and troop alike, than the manner in which our commanders and men, greatly reinforced by loyal Filipinos on Bataan, long played ducks and drakes with all of Japan's plans, and the manner in which Corregidor held out alone so many weeks after the South China Sea became a Japanese lake and Hong Kong and Singapore and Batavia and Sarawak and Suorabaya had been memories of campaign briefly fought and briefly lost.

Special Duties for Civilians Covered In Bill to Raise Service Pay Rate

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—Reversing its previous stand, the House Military Committee today favored giving the War Department the green light in commissioning civilians for special duty.

The committee voted late yesterday to knock out a rider in the service pay increase bill that would have limited issuance of Army commissions to officer-trained men, except in the cases of doctors, dentists, veterinarians and chaplains.

In its place the Committee wrote an amendment allowing the War Department to use its discretion in commissioning civilians having no military training but possessing "special knowledge, skill, training or experience."

To meet the complaints of some Committee members that commissions had been issued in the past without regard to ability or qualification, it was stipulated that the Secretary of War must report to Congress every 60 days the names, ages, addresses and qualifications of civilians given specialists commissions.

This, said Representative Charles I. Faddis (D) of Pennsylvania, author of the proposed ban against "quickie" commissions, would prevent "abuses" in the future.

Four Manila Bay Forts Fall But Philippines Fight On

Continued from Page 1

will have to patrol 12,500 miles of shore.

Fighting still goes on even in Luzon where the guerrillas operate from the mountains of the interior and from the jungle.

Firing ceased on Corregidor and the islands of Caballo, El Farile, and Carabao early this morning after Japanese shock troops stormed the north beach of Corregidor, crossing Boca Chico Channel from Bataan in invasion barges.

The invasion was backed up by dive-bombing planes and heavy guns and the little garrison was unable to withstand the attack any longer, Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright asked for Japanese terms of capitulation.

But an Army spokesman at General MacArthur's headquarters particularly emphasized that resistance continues in Northern Luzon, Mindanao, Cebu and other islands.

At 1:07 p. m., Australian time, a MacArthur headquarters communique gave the following next-to-last report on the fighting:

"Philippines—Corregidor: The enemy has launched a landing attack against the north beach positions of the island. Northern Luzon: The enemy advance in the Cayagan Valley is continuing. Visayans: Unchanged. Mindanao: A light hostile attack in the vicinity of Tagoloan was repulsed. Two enemy planes were shot down by ground machine fire."

At 4:15 p. m., Australian time, a MacArthur headquarters communiqué tersely reported that the end had come. It said:

"General Wainwright has surrendered Corregidor and other fortified islands in Manila Harbor."

Approximately 10,000 American and Filipino troops, sailors, Marines, and civilians are believed to be on Corregidor and other Manila Bay forts.

The actual number of combatants on Corregidor itself was not immediately known but it was believed to be in excess of 7,000. Thus the number of American and Filipino troops taken prisoner on Bataan Peninsula and the island forts probably exceeds 42,000.

In addition to the armed forces on Corregidor, there were civilian refugees. Before the fighting started in the Philippines last December, the population of the island fortress totaled some 8,000 persons.

Heavy Guns Useless

The heavy guns of Fort Mills on Corregidor were of least use against the Japanese landing boats. Their value was against distant, larger targets. Some 75 and 105-millimeter weapons were available to the defenders but the steel landing barges of the Japanese carry machine guns and small cannon and can ward off rifle and machine-gun fire.

With the fall of Corregidor, it was not expected that Forts Drum, Hughes, and Frank could long hold out.

Just a few hours before surrender became inevitable, President Roosevelt sent a message of high praise to General Wainwright.

"During recent weeks," the President said, "we have been following with growing admiration the day-by-day accounts of your heroic stand against the mounting intensity of bombardment by enemy planes and heavy siege guns.

Sets Standard of Duty

"In spite of all the handicaps of complete isolation, lack of food and ammunition, you have given the world a shining example of patriotic fortitude and self-sacrifice. The American people ask no finer example of tenacity, resourcefulness, and steadfast courage.

"The calm determination of your personal leadership in a desperate situation sets a standard of duty for our soldiers throughout the world. In every camp and on every naval vessel soldiers, sailors, and marines are inspired by the gallant struggle of their comrades in the Philippines. The workmen in our shipyards and munitions plants redouble their efforts because of your example.

"You and your devoted followers have become the living symbols of our war aims and the guarantee of victory."

For the record and as a vivid reminder of what Corregidor was up against, the War Department, in its 218th communiqué, gave out the substance of General Wainwright's final report to Washington. It read:

"One of the last messages received from General Wainwright prior to the fall of Corregidor described the fighting on May 5 before the successful landing attack by the Japanese.

"Enemy artillery, including 240 mm guns, firing from many new positions, shelled Corregidor and other island forts throughout the day. Our guns replied with counter-battery fire and shelled truck columns in Bataan.

"Again, for the fourth consecutive day, there were 13 separate air attacks on Corregidor.

"The artillery and air attacks were a continuation of the operations against the forts which began soon after the fall of Bataan on April 9. They increased in intensity as the Japanese installed heavy batteries on the slopes of Mount Mariveles in Bataan. The defenders were greatly handicapped in their counter-battery fire by lack of aerial observation.

Artillery Fire Increases

"Beginning on April 29, the Japanese artillery fire became much heavier, and from then until May 5 there was little respite from artillery and air attacks. The artillery fire proved more disastrous than the aerial bombardment.

"During the last few days there were many casualties among our troops and the damage to military installations was severe. The landing was preceded by a heavy artillery attack on the beach defenses which swept away the barbed-wire entanglements and blasted machine-gun installations and other centers of resistance. The Japanese used a large number of steel barges in the short water trip from the tip of Bataan Peninsula to Corregidor.

"General Wainwright also reported that enemy reinforcements have landed in the vicinity of Malabang near Gotabato on the Island of Mindanao. A hostile force in steel barges is moving up the Pulangi River in Mindanao. Heavy enemy pressure is being exerted on our troops near Digos on the same island."

Canadian Services Vote Four-to-One On Draft Question

OTTAWA, May 6 (AP)—Canadian men and women in the armed forces at home and abroad voted 251,118 to 60,885 in favor of releasing the government from its pledge not to dispatch drafted men outside the country, bringing the recent plebiscite total to 2,921,206 "yes" ballots against 1,608,602 negative ones.

There are still 798 polls in the nation unreported.

The soldier vote was taken before the Dominion-wide plebiscite but the results were not announced until yesterday.

Private Fees Attacked

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—House Appropriations Committee members said today they were considering writing into supply bills a stipulation that Federal administrative officials shall not receive compensation for private employment.

They said such a rider might be attached to the pending Labor-Federal Security Money Bill but would be made applicable to all Federal employees above a certain rank. Dollar-a-year men would not be affected, the members said.

This development followed testimony by Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, New York Director of the Social Security Board, before a subcommittee yesterday that she received fees totaling more than $20,000 from three firms as labor relations consultant.

"It seems entirely incompatible that a high-ranking Federal employee should be employed privately by firms which have interests directly involved in the employee's government work," one House member said. "It might make for a conflict in fidelity."

The War Labor Board announces yesterday Mrs. Rosenberg had resigned as an associate member (mediator), a position which pays a per diem fee of $25. Board attaches said she had not participated in any cases and hence no fees were paid her.

In New York, Mrs. Rosenberg issued this statement:

"I do not hold two paid Government jobs and I have never at any time held two paid jobs for the Government at the same time. The only Government salary I receive is $7,500 per annum as Regional Director of the Social Security Board.

"At the time I became Regional Director of the Social Security Board, my other activities had been a matter of public record for a number of years."

She declined further comment.

Queen Elizabeth, in Chic Miniature, Heads Dolls on Refugee Fund Tour

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 6—Queen Elizabeth yesterday stood again in the peaceful garden of the British Embassy, wearing the same Norman Hartnell gown she did when she and King George VI were honor guests there in 1939.

This time she was there only in miniature, ready to start on a trip around the United States with four other dolls from the Buckingham Palace nursery for the benefit of child refugees in England.

In a brief ceremony in the Embassy garden, Lady Halifax, wife of the British Ambassador to the United States, entrusted the dolls, donated by their Royal Highnesses, Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose, to the care of Robert R. Appleby of New York, President of the British War Relief Society.

Mr. Appleby said the dolls would be exhibited in the principal cities of the country and the proceeds sent to England to care for continental refugee children, now finding a home in Great Britain.

Three of the five dolls were dressed and presented to the Princesses by Mr. Hartnell and the other two by Molyneux.

Lady Halifax had brought down a silver-framed picture of the Queen wearing her garden party dress to show how accurate was the copy.

Another Hartnell doll was dressed in a reproduction of the white tulle dinner gown the Queen wore when she was a dinner guest at the White House.

It was said that Cecil Beaton, the photographer, was so carried away by the beauty of the doll in the garden party dress that when he photographed her, he begged her to "be still, just one moment, please."

Home Insulation Needs Emphasized by War—Planes Changing Building Demands

'Old Homestead' Up for Sale for Second Time

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

SWANZEY, N. H., May 6—For the first time in 65 years and the second time in all its 100 years of history, the famous "Old Josh" homestead, built by the original "Uncle Josh" around whom revolved the famous stage production, "The Old Homestead," is for sale here.

Strange as it seems, the 14-room, brick colonial which was built by "Uncle Josh" with his own hands and sold by him back in 1875 has never been out of the hands of Holbrooks. For "Uncle Josh" Holbrook sold the place to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Holbrook, who were not related to "Uncle Josh," but who kept the old sign over the door, "Holbrook Farm."

It was "Uncle Josh" who gave Denman Thompson, the playwright inspiration for his famous play portraying the joys and heartbreaks of life in a tiny New England village of 50 years ago. So, the owner who ultimately looks out the front windows of the old homestead into the woodlands and mountains with a feeling of proprietorship will find that he has bought not only a comfortable home but a rich tradition.

For this is the place that "Uncle Josh" got homesick for after he sold it and came back with his brother to live here again with the Charles Holbrooks as their guests.

Even now the good people of Swanzey are getting ready for the annual staging of the famous play that endeared "Uncle Josh Whitcomb" to theater goers a half century ago. Most of Denman Thompson's characters took the first names of real Swanzey natives, but were given different last names. Hence, "Uncle Josh Holbrook" became "Uncle Josh Whitcomb."

Every July brings hundreds of visitors to the town where the daily routine practically revolves around the legend of "Uncle Josh" and his neighbors. Everyone knows that Denman Thompson was the first "Uncle Josh" in his own play. But not many know that the real "Uncle Josh" built the old brick mansion at the top of the hill "with his own hands, also manufacturing all the materials by hand."

That is why some of the best village tales play around the cornices of the old brick homestead, of how "Uncle Josh" and his brother frequently walked all the way to Boston and back in four days, and how "Uncle Josh" dreamed and talked about having a place of his own, finally being forced to do the job himself.

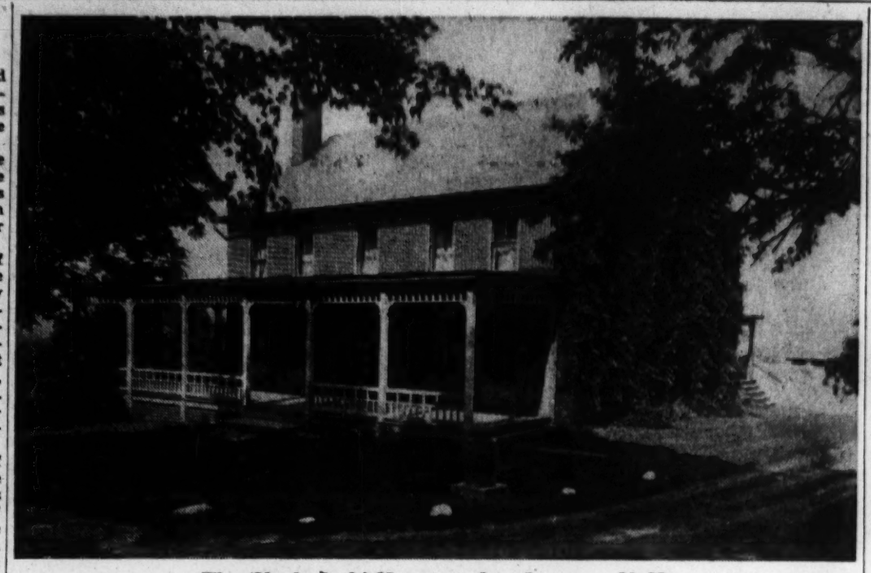
The old house still has many of the original features, the old plank floor boards a foot wide, handhewn beams, Dutch oven and wainscoating that draws the students of architecture. The porch and a 5-room ell were added many years after the house was built. The combination of parlor and sitting room—the parlor was the room the children saw only when the Deacon or some other prominent visitor arrived—have been combined to make a modern, large living room.

War Housing Rights Kept Close to Plants

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, May 6

Priorities for housing for war production workers will be granted only for locations within a mile or two of the industrial plants involved, Sullivan Jones, chief of the housing priorities branch of the War Production Board, told members of the Mortgage Bankers Association here. Proximity of existing utilities also will enter the priority rating of such construction, he said.



The 'Uncle Josh' Homestead in Swanzey, N. H.

Rich tradition surrounds this brick colonial house in the hills of New Hampshire where the original "Uncle Josh" lived. It was around "Uncle Josh" and his home that the famous play "The Old Homestead" was built. The 14-room house is now on the market for the second time in 100 years.

Dwellings Worth About $3,750 Being Built for War Workers

CHICAGO, May 6 (AP) — War workers, moving into new homes being built by the Government in industrial areas, will have a four and a half room frame dwelling worth approximately $3,750, depending on local conditions, a survey showed.

The survey was conducted by a furniture manufacturing company which is exhibiting one of the homes, built on plans of the Public Buildings Administration, at the midseason furniture market in the furniture mart.

War workers and their families, already living in many such homes, the study showed, have an average weekly wage of $40.97.

The model home on exhibit, built to PBA specifications, has a living room 11ft., 4in. by 16ft.; one bedroom 10ft., 4in. by 13ft; another bedroom 9ft., 8in.; kitchen 7ft. by 12ft., 4in.; bathroom, 5ft. by 6ft., 8in.; dining nook off the living room, 5ft., 8in. by 6ft., 8in., and a utility room off the kitchen 6ft., 8in. by 11ft., 4in.

The home is like one of 550,000 being built by the Public Buildings Administration to meet the housing need for workers coming into rapidly expanding industrial areas as well as new production centers.

The all-wood structure has louvres under the roof so that air may circulate through it to provide insulation. To save space, the number of doors has been cut to a minimum.

FHA to Erect 1,250 Homes In Richmond War Work Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., May 6—The Federal Government will build 1,250 demountable houses for as many families and also dormitory units to house 125 persons in Richmond under an emergency housing program approved by John D. Blandford, Jr., Administrator of the Federal Housing Authority.

The dormitory units will be built immediately, but construction of the nomes must temporarily be deferred because of lack of sufficient funds to carry out the full program, the NHA announced.

The 1250 Richmond dwellings are part of a total of 6,595 demountable homes and dormitories, plus 470 trailers to be provided in seven war industrial areas under the terms of the emergency housing program approved by Mr. Blandford.

Construction of 3,895 of the homes and dormitory units for 770 persons under the program must await the passage of an appropriation bill soon to go before Congress. The measure now is in the Federal budget office and will come up for action by the legislators soon.

The dormitory to be built in Richmond is for single men to be employed at the shipyards now under construction at the Deepwater Terminal, while the dwellings would be for defense workers and their families.

Priority building certificates for 1,350 dwellings for Richmond defense workers have been allocated by the NHA, but it was pointed out that the actual number of houses to be built and the types of construction would be announced later, following approval of the program by the President.

Under the Government's plan, a definite number of houses must be sold by private contractors, while others must be offered for rent. The rental houses will fall into four categories: those renting for from $25 to $32.99 must be occupied by workers earning from $1,500 to $2,000 a year; those from $33 to $39.99 for workers earning $2,000 to $2,400; those from $40 to $45 for workers earning from $2,400 to $2,800, and those from $45 to $50 for workers earning $2,800 and over.

The dwellings will have to be located within walking distance of the defense plant or they must be accessible to transportation.

'Winter Woolies' Among 'Musts' for Homes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 6—"Winter Woolies For American Homes," in the form of a greatly increased use of various types of mineral wool insulation, will be the prevailing fashion for 1942 and subsequent years, due to the provisions of the heating section of the Defense Housing Critical List just issued by the War Production Board.

These provisions require that the "maximum net hourly output capacity" of a heating plant for a new dwelling unit shall not exceed either 80,000 heat units (Btu), or 66 heat units times the floor area in square feet, whichever is the smaller. They also require that the dwelling itself shall not have a total hourly heat loss greater than the allowed capacity of the heating plant.

The limitations on the size of heating plants that can be installed in new homes are aimed at conserving critical materials, particularly metals, but by adding to these limitations a ceiling on the hourly heat loss from the dwelling, the War Production Board indirectly, but effectively, requires the use of building insulation materials.

Thus a restriction made necessary by the war emergency seems destined to greatly speed a development in home building that progressive architects and builders have advocated for a number of years.

Compliance with provisions of the critical list will not guarantee sufficient insulation for maximum comfort and fuel economy. For this, three inches of insulation in the attic, and two to three inches in sidewalls and unheated floors, are normally required. Compliance will, however, represent a significant forward step in cutting the home owner's annual fuel costs and the cost of the heating plant required for winter comfort.

At a conservative estimate, adequate insulation in the top floor ceiling or attic, and in walls and floors, will cut heating costs by at least one-third, and with storm sash in addition, present costs should be cut at least in half. The saving in the cost of the heating plant for a typical home can run to well over $100.

Show Places of Wealthy Branded as Un-American

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass., May 6—The great million-dollar show places that wealthy Americans have passed off as "home" are going out because they never should have been built in America, because they represent a type of American thought that believes nothing can be done without money, that thinks any nation without money is bound to collapse.

This was the radical impression of the one-time American type of extravagant architecture given to the Boston Center of Adult Education by Maxim Karolik, famous art collector, who declared himself pleased to find that the gigantic palaces that "represent the exact thing which seventeenth and eighteenth century Americans came over here from Europe to escape" rapidly are disappearing from city horizons.

"In the passing of these palaces," Mr. Karolik stated, "I see the passing of the American with the Empire State Building mentality, the one who was only big, but not great, who could not understand the beauty that lies in the simplicity of eighteenth century homes.

"Today we know what is happening to these million-dollar show places. They sell for nothing. And not only because of very high taxes. There is a general realization that these palaces represent something that does not belong here; they should never have been built here, because they represent the exact thing from which seventeenth and eighteenth century Americans escaped and left on the other side. And still worse, seeing what happened in the democratic countries during the last three years, people came to think that this fat, lavish existence, which has nothing to do with the beauty of rich home life; that this artificial glitter which, at best, only shines but never warms, has a decaying, undermining influence upon the people with simple tastes."

Airplane Likely to Affect Real Estate Developments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 6—The airplane may likely start many revolutionary changes in future real estate development, urban planning and city decentralization when several hundred thousand air-minded young men return from the war, according to Carlton Schultz, Cleveland real estate official, writing in The Mortgage Banker, today.

"Air-minded people in the future will see no necessity for living on a 50-foot lot when they can fly their plane to the end of city transportation lines, park it there and come into the city by train or bus. When that time comes—and it may be closer than we think—technical development of planes will have gone much further and vertical landings will probably be common."

Shortage of tires and cars during the war, Mr. Schultz admitted, will greatly slow down urban decentralization but it will not stop it.

"Rather," he said, "I fear that in the long run, the war will cause more widespread decentralization than we have ever seen before."

Another important real estate development likely to result from the war is an elaboration of the trend of urban decentralization—that is, a drift to smaller towns and cities.

"Many great plants and industrial projects for war production are being located in smaller towns and cities. It isn't likely they will be moved back to the larger communities after hostilities have ceased," Mr. Schultz said.

"We must give special consideration to the fact that factories in the country and small towns make the work-farm method of living possible. Instead of going to the soup kitchen when the production line stops, the worker can work in his garden or tend his chickens—good for both his morale and his pocketbook.

"In decentralization we usually think of the neighborhood only, but in the old farming town, streamlined by new industries, we have another bidder for the retail business formerly concentrated in cities. The present automobile and tire situation won't stop decentralization—it will merely mean a pause in its progress, a pause that will be a breathing spell. At the end of the war, downtown merchants in large cities will not only have to compete with the neighborhood business centers but with the greatly amplified business activity of the merchants in the small outlying cities."

War Extending New Home Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 6—What has happened to the plans of the thousands of would-be home owners stopped by the war?

According to Dodge Reports, here, the families are simply compelled to extend their planning from the normal one, to two years, to three or four years of thoughtful consideration. This, in the end, will give them better homes. Some are starting out with small-scale homes that can be added to easily.

"Whatever comes, there always will be the urge to build homes," said Howard M. Thompson, general manager. "Changes in materials and methods are almost certain to develop during the war period and the best points of each will be saved for post-war home building. As information about developments is released, prospective home building families will visualize the application of the developments to their tentative plans. Step by step, the families' ideas of their better, individualized, homes of tomorrow will be assembled for architectural handling."

A recent survey showed that 43 per cent of thousands of families moved into their new homes a year or more after they started thinking seriously about building or buying their land. Twenty-six per cent bought their land before consulting an architect. Careful planning was found to be important in the minds of families who built their own homes in the past, and the homes of the future will be more carefully planned, according to Mr. Thompson. An extremely active private home building market is expected to follow the war period, with the healthy characteristics of property already bought, well organized financing and well designed houses.

Nobody Can Get Cold Feet Here

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lincoln, Mass., May 6

"Do as the Romans do" is more than a proverb in the case of a new-old-type of heating system borrowed from ancient Rome for installation in a modern home here.

The Romans built fire chambers under floors to make them radiate heat . . . the modern heating system uses hot water pipes for the same purpose. Wrought iron pipe coils are laid on a bed of crushed rock, a concrete floor is poured over them and presto . . . heating is radiated from the floors. And the usual cold spot in the house, the floors, are always warm.

Rentable Rooms Found in Attics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 6—Housing shortages in shipbuilding centers, around airplane plants, and near Army camps are reaching drastic proportions. The Government is making surveys of the housing capacities of these cities. Rents have soared, due to the demand for rooms by workers, officers, and their families.

Many home owners have found a "rentable apartment" lurking in their attic. The income possible now from these apartments will easily cover the cost of remodeling, says the War Production Board, which has issued an order to aid low-cost home remodeling in critical defense areas.

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Words of Current Interest

Anathemas — *A-nath'-e-maz* (first and third *a*'s as in *sofa*, second *a* short, *e* quick-long as in *event*).

Equivalent to "denunciations." A church word borrowed from Greek, "anathema" commends itself to rhetorical as well as to ecclesiastical use.

Apollos (I Cor. 3:4)—*A-pol'-os* (*a* as in *sofa*, first *o* short, second clipped-short as in *connect*).

A man, by Bible dictionary comment, found to agree in the main with the views of Paul, yet expressing himself in a way that differs from Paul's. By certain critics he is thought to be the author of the Epistle to the Hebrews.

Bondage (John 8:33)—*Bon'-dij* (both vowels short).

The phrase in Authorized, "were never in bondage to any man," represents a Greek verbal expression meaning, "We have never served anyone" (as slaves). Versions earlier than Authorized, such as Wycliffe (1380) and Rheims (1582), employ a verb. An American Translation makes plain with "have never been anyone's slaves." The word is a derivative from medieval-law Latin, which has been on tongue and pen since the fourteenth century.

Enoch (Gen. 5:23) — *E'-nuk* (*e* long, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*).

One of the patriarchs to whose career a long period of years is ascribed. Father of Methuselah.

Erring—*Ur'-ing* (*u* as in *urn*). By Webster's second choice, this particular form of the verb "err" may be pronounced *er'-ing* (short *e*, as in *net*), although the same authority sanctions only the *ur* sound in both "err" and "erred."

Many centuries in the English vocabulary with various shades of meaning, but all reminiscent of the Latin *errare*, "to wander."

Hereditary — *He-red'-i-ter'-i* (first *e* quick-long as in *event*, second and third short, both *i*'s short). Or, especially in Britain, *he-red'-i-ter-i* (third *e* obscured as in *maker*, no accent on that syllable). This is one of a class of long words which Webster's provides with a secondary accent; in this case, on the syllable *-tar*. The Oxford Dictionary allows no such stress, and here American and British habits of speech stand apart.

The word refers to whatever descends by inheritance from a former generation, and seems to take its start from the seventeenth century, supplanting an early adjective, "heredital." At the foundation lies the Latin noun *heres*, "an heir."

Idiosyncrasies — *Id'-i-o-sing'-kra-siz* (all *i*'s short, *o* quick-long as in *obey*, *a* as in *sofa*). A plural like this, in *-ies*, requires a sound of short *i* for the *ie*, as if the *s* were attached directly to the singular. The *e*, plainly enough, is designed only to help spelling, and perhaps to assure a *z* sound for the *s*.

"Idiosyncrasy" takes definition as "a peculiarity of temperament." It derives from a late Greek compound noun.

Masterbuilder (I Cor. 3:10)—*A* as in *ask*.

Exactly represents a compound form used by Paul, two English elements for two Greek. Other renderings found in old versions are: Wycliffe, "master carpenter"; Tyndale, "builder"; Geneva, "master builder"; Rheims, "workmaster." For a modern view of the matter, An American Translation submits "an expert builder." For some good editorial reason, no doubt, Oxford Bibles print "master-builder" as a single word, though the Blackletter, 1611, text makes it two words. Webster's adopts the two-word style. The Oxford Dictionary prints a double word with hyphen. The difference is unimportant, perhaps, except as it might affect accentuation. A safe procedure would be to pronounce as two separate words.

Perversion—*Per-vur'-zhun* (*e* as in *maker*, first *u* as in *urn*, second clipped-short as in *circus*). By Webster's second choice, the third syllable may begin with the sound of *sh* instead of *zh*. The Oxford Dictionary approves the soft *sh* sound.

Latin verb, *pervertere*, "to turn the wrong way." Since the fourteenth century in English.

Siloam (John 9:7)—*Si-lo'-am* (*i* short, *o* long, *a* clipped-short as in *account*). By Webster's second choice, a long *i* may be used in the first syllable.

A place marked by topographers in Jerusalem, on the edge of the area known as City of David. The location was formerly in doubt, but it was determined with considerable certainty some 60 years ago by archaeologists of the time.

Similitude (Ps. 144:12)—*Si-mil'-i-tud* (first two *i*'s short, third clipped-short as in *charity*, *u* long as in *cube*). The Oxford Dictionary wants a sound of *iu* for the *u*.

"Resemblance," from Latin, *similitudo*. In use from Chaucer down, with slight shifts and adaptations of meaning. An American Translation secures plainness, at the cost, possibly, of poetry, with "Our daughters are like cornices, carved after the fashion of a palace."

Translated (Heb. 11:5)—*Trans-lat'-ed* (first *a* short, second long, *e* short). As in all *-ed* endings, a short *i* sound is allowed, by second choice.

Commentators explain the passage relating here to Enoch as framed not directly after the original Hebrew text of Gen. 5:24, but after the Septuagint Greek version of it, made before New Testament times. The idea of Enoch's being "translated" is regarded by critics and exegetes, therefore, as a Septuagint interpretation of the passage in Genesis which the writer of the Epistle quotes to illustrate his point. In any event, the meaning of the verse, Heb. 11:5, is itself clear. "Faith caused Enoch to be taken up from the earth without experiencing death" is An American Translation's free, yet accurate, rendering.

How's Your Geography?

(Answers)

True: A. B. C. D. F. I. J.
False: E, G, H.

Monitor Camera Club from Adolph A. Welker, Fort Wayne, Ind.
"What's the idea of the basket?"

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. H. D. LeMar, Omaha, Neb.
"That's what we would like to know!"

How's Your Geography?

By J. N. Clifford

This is a True and False test. You may have one point for each question that you answer correctly, making the usual total of ten if you get them all right. If the statement is true, mark a T beside it. If the statement is false, mark an F beside it.

(A) Birmingham, Alabama, and Birmingham, England, are both iron and steel centers.

(B) The chief mineral resource of Germany is coal.

(C) Salem is the capital of Oregon.

(D) Boston is the largest state capital in the United States.

(E) Bituminous coal is commonly used in blast furnaces.

(F) Verhoyansk, Siberia, is the coldest inhabited place on earth.

(G) The typical natural vegetation along the equator is jungle.

(H) The sun is directly over the equator on June 21.

(I) New England soil is among the poorest types in the United States.

(J) Cape Cod was formed as a result of glaciation.

A Verse for Today . . .

But when the children of Isreal cried unto the LORD, *the* LORD *raised them up a deliverer.*—JUDGES 3:15

Daily Quotation

TO FOLLOW foolish precedents and to wink with both our eyes is easier than to think.—GILE'S PROVERBS

Brevities

Indianapolis News: A shortage of tires won't keep the political machines from rolling.

Detroit News: These Commandos, as understood in our rural sections, are something like city relatives with children.

Daily Anecdote

News to Lewis Carroll

In these trying days when rumors are rife, it is well to remember that wise persons do not spread abroad and repeat as true every random report they hear. This is amusingly illustrated by an experience of Charles Lutwidge Dodgson. Mr. Dodgson, as you probably know, wrote "Alice in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking-Glass" under the pen-name of "Lewis Carroll." He always pretended that Mr. Dodgson was no relation of Mr. Lewis Carroll. One day he happened to be riding in a railway carriage with a lady and her small daughter, neither of whom he knew. The girl was reading "Alice in Wonderland" and talking about Alice to Mr. Dodgson, when the mother broke into their conversation.

"Isn't it sad about poor Mr. Lewis Carroll? He's gone mad, you know."

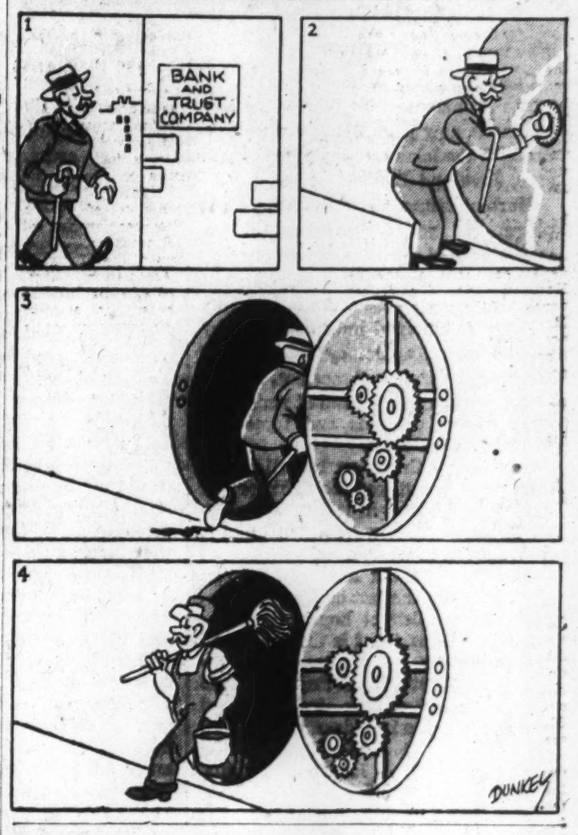
"Not really!" protested the astonished author.

"Oh, I assure you that it is quite true: I have it on the very best authority!"

A few days later, the little girl received a copy of "Through the Looking-Glass," inscribed with her name and the words: "From the author, in memory of a pleasant journey."

Just for Fun

—Dunkel



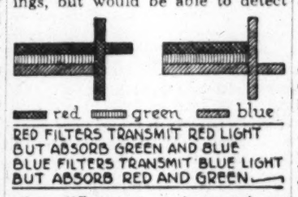
Did You Ever Wonder

How Camera Filters Help to Detect Airdromes?

With bombing from airplanes one of the regular practices in modern warfare, many and varied attempts have been made, on the one hand, to alter or conceal the appearance of places of military importance, and on the other hand to strive to penetrate such disguises contrived by the enemy.

In checking the work of various observers, the surprising fact became manifest that observers who are partially color-blind frequently can detect several times as many camouflaged objects as can observers with normal vision.

The reason for this is thought to be that the camouflage work had been executed by and for persons with normal vision, the paints being matched to blend (in the case of a forest airdrome) with the green of surrounding foliage. The paints, however, contain colors other than green, and a person color blind to green would not be deceived by what to normal vision would be the similarity of the camouflage to the green surroundings, but would be able to detect other differences, such as redness or blueness of tone, which made the camouflaged objects stand out.


red
green
blue
RED FILTERS TRANSMIT RED LIGHT BUT ABSORB GREEN AND BLUE
BLUE FILTERS TRANSMIT BLUE LIGHT BUT ABSORB RED AND GREEN

This led some persons to conclude that there would be a great demand for color-blind persons to act as observers, but this did not prove to be the case. Artificial color blindness may readily be induced in persons of normal vision by the use of glasses with colored lenses; magenta lenses cutting out all green light rays, and blue cutting out red rays.

The camera also can be made partially color blind by the use of colored filters, and it can go still farther, for it can not only be made sensitive to certain colors, but its range of sensitivity extends well down into the invisible infra-red and up into the equally invisible ultra violet rays.

Consequently, by using a modern camera and plates, together with color filters, the aerial photographer can make any camouflaged object stand out in which all the colors (invisible as well as visible) do not closely match the colors of the surroundings. Consequently, the only way the camofleur today can be certain that his job is proof against photographic detection is to test his paints with a spectroscope to assure a perfect match with the surroundings for light waves of any and all wavelengths.

W. P. Keasbey

Japanese Repay Community

(San Jose Mercury Herald)

San Jose's newly formed war chest will go into business as a coordinating agency for local fund campaigns with a "stock-in-hand" valued at $15,000.

It's all because the Okamoto family, who have operated the Mikado company store on South Second street for the last 37 years, decided that if they must leave their native San Jose because of the Japanese and Japanese-American evacuation, they might as well repay the community in kind for its support.

It was with this in mind that Yukio Okamoto called representatives of the war chest, social welfare board, USO, community chest and other groups expected to be included in the new organization together and made a donation of the entire stock of the store.

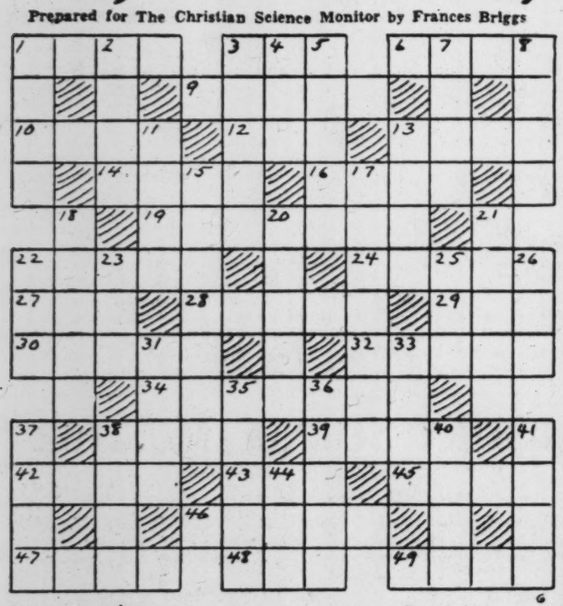
The stock, remainder of a closing out sale held during recent weeks, is valued by Okamoto at approximately $15,000.

Warning to Photographers

U. S. Secret Service has reiterated its warning to America's 19,000,000 amateur and professional photographers, to obey the law against taking pictures of money or Government securities.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is an oven in which glassware is annealed?
3—What island was birthplace of Apelles?
6—What is one of the most expert divers of all ducks?
9—Who is the English schoolmaster in James Hilton's well-known novel?
10—What is a poet often called?
12—What is the Lizard State (abbr.)?
13—What do you call a native of Coatbridge?
14—Refuse threads removed in preparing raw silk are called what?
16—Oelwein is in what State of U. S.?
19—What is the breadfruit used in Philippines as food?
22—What is large stone used in game of "duck on the rock"?
24—What college for women is located at Northampton, Massachusetts?
27—Purpose.
28—What is title of Felix Salten's children's tale of a deer?
29—Ocean.
30—Mississippi is known as the —— State.
32—What do you associate with sackcloth?
34—What is a three-pronged spear?
38—Scraped linen is what?
39—Worn.
42—What Scandinavian navigator was reputed discoverer of America?
43—The daisy is birth flower of one born in what month (abbr.)?
45—What is plural of "Magus"?
46—What "floats on high o'er vales and hills"?
47—What is joint in middle part of leg?
48—Affirmative answer.
49—What is a sheet bend?

Down

1—An earring is passed through what part of ear?
2—The spicknel is what?
3—What is a breloque worn on a watch chain?
4—Lubricant.
5—What country is scene of opera "Fidelio"?
7—Biotite is a species of what?
8—What unit of power is named after a Scottish inventor?
11—What is a pochard?
13—Flippers enable certain creatures to do what?
15—What painter was known as the "Scottish Reynolds"?
17—Who was an Irish hero of third century (poss.)?
18—White or pale patch on a printed page is called what?
20—Fortified.
21—Who is author of "The Sun Is My Undoing"?
23—What is a flattish mass of anything soft or moist?
25—Who is one of "Little Women"?
26—What is a suffix used to form adjectives?
28—Possesses.
31—Auditory.
33—What is any part which supports leaves or flowers?
35—A Florentine would live in what country?
36—What name is given to the southeast wind?
37—Who is ticket porter in Dickens's "Chimes"?
38—What fruit is closely related to the lemon?
40—Break of day is what?
41—What is a deposit of sediment, as of a river?
44—Who wrote "The City in the Sea"?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

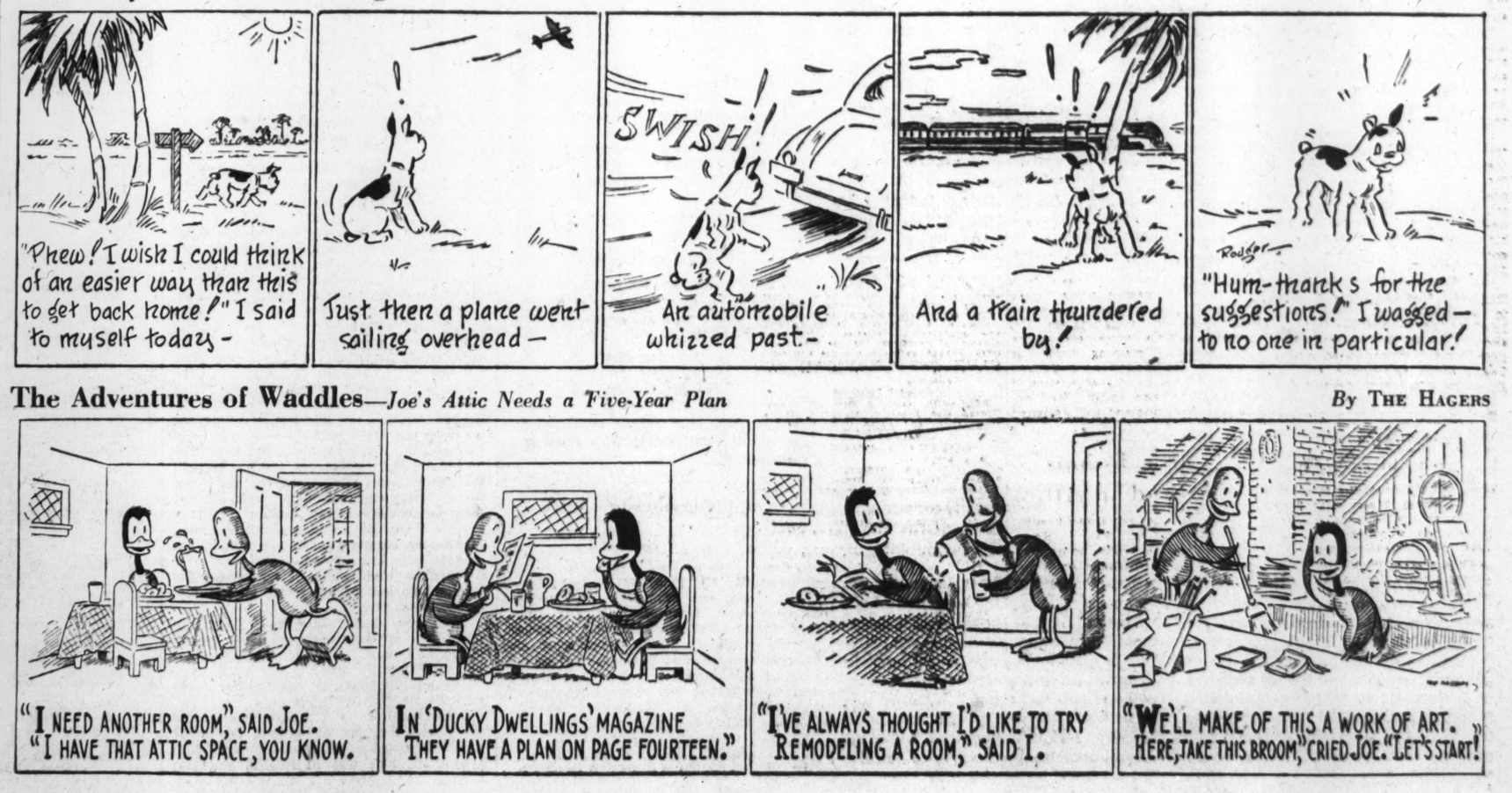
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*May Basket*

By Le Pelley

SOME RAIN... !!
I GUESS POPPY WON'T BE ABLE TO COME OVER..
DID YOU TALK TO HER ?
I CALLED HER UP... —HER MOTHER SAID THEY COULDN'T FIND AN UMBRELLA
HEY— !! LOOK! WHAT'S THAT ?
HELLO POPPY— !
I COULDN'T FIND AN UMBRELLA BUT I FOUND AN EMPTY WASTE BASKET !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I'll Probably Use All Three Before I Get Home!*

By Rodgers


"Phew! I wish I could think of an easier way than this to get back home!" I said to myself today—
Just then a plane went sailing overhead—
SWISH!
An automobile whizzed past—
And a train thundered by!
"Hum—thanks for the suggestions!" I wagged—to no one in particular!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Joe's Attic Needs a Five-Year Plan*

By The Hagers

"I NEED ANOTHER ROOM," SAID JOE. "I HAVE THAT ATTIC SPACE, YOU KNOW.
IN 'DUCKY DWELLINGS' MAGAZINE THEY HAVE A PLAN ON PAGE FOURTEEN."
"I'VE ALWAYS THOUGHT I'D LIKE TO TRY REMODELING A ROOM," SAID I.
"WE'LL MAKE OF THIS A WORK OF ART. HERE, TAKE THIS BROOM," CRIED JOE. "LET'S START!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Corregidor

Corregidor has fallen.

The tunneled, rocky islet in the Bay of Manila now joins Warsaw, Dunkirk, Crete, Wake Island, Hong Kong, Singapore, Java and Bataan.

Marking triumphs for the Axis, these places will yet be treasured in the memories and histories of free peoples. For every name on this roll tells of gallant service to the cause of freedom.

Every one helped indispensably—by vital delaying action or by inspiring example of heroic self-sacrifice, or both—to fuse the mighty band of resistance which today contains and tomorrow will crush the Axis.

Lost causes they may be called, but their cause is not lost. No fight for our highest sense of right is lost. No struggle against evil, however ineffectual it may appear, is wasted.

That is what the men and women who fought to the last on Corregidor—five months without hope of relief—would say to us. That is their message to bomb-belabored Malta, to the indomitable Chetniks of Yugoslavia, to the noble Norwegian teachers and preachers, to the friends of slaughtered hostages in the Netherlands, to the daring guerrillas of Russia and China, to starving Greeks and desperate French patriots—to all who bear the brunt in the outposts of freedom.

Many close observers are convinced that the delays imposed on the Nazi war machine last spring in Yugoslavia, Greece, and Crete saved Syria and probably Moscow. Historians may find that Bataan and Corregidor saved Australia and India. Clearly they have kept the Japanese from using the harbor at Manila, have tied up large enemy forces and retarded their spread through the Philippines.

There will be a time when sharp questions about plans for defending the Philippines will be in order. President Roosevelt only last week referred to their loss as inevitable, but Hallett Abend in his new book, "Ramparts of the Pacific," quotes General MacArthur as predicting that the conquest of the Philippines "would be so hugely costly that it would not pay any foe to make the attempt." That may yet prove true; certainly there would have been good prospect of it had American forces had the help of the hundreds of planes destroyed in the Philippines by Japanese attacks which unaccountably surprised American forces several hours after they had heard of Pearl Harbor.

There will come a time to ask whether there need ever have been a Corregidor. But today there is little help in thinking what might have been. Our appreciation for Corregidor can best be expressed in thinking about what can be. If we give—in our thinking, our work, our fighting—even a slight measure of the devotion that has gone into all these "lost causes," the roll of them will be shortened. And victory, proving that they were never lost, will begin to appear.

Will Wage Stabilization Stick?

Many persons believe President Roosevelt made a serious mistake when he relied on persuasion to keep wage levels from rising while invoking legislation to put ceilings on prices. Whether inflation can be checked by a medley of methods remains to be determined.

But Mr. Roosevelt has taken a drastic step toward making the policy work by his telegram to the WPD chairman of the Shipbuilding Stabilization Conference in Chicago which calls upon union labor in the shipbuilding industry to give up its claim to wage increases to which it would be entitled by application of a cost-of-living adjustment clause in its existing contract. Few other actions could indicate so strongly that the President is in earnest about ceilings for wages and prices.

Generally it has been assumed that adjustments for cost of living would be implicit in the President's plan. This probably still is true in one sense, for he has spoken of relief for inequalities and "sub-standards of living." But in the shipbuilding case it is felt that wages already have discounted some rise of living costs and that an increase at this time would create inequalities between the Gulf and other coasts besides lending support to demands in other industries.

The main consideration about the divergence of methods in the Administration's control program is whether the program works. If the President can and will exert sufficient pressure on wages to reassure farmers and manufacturers, the demand for wage control by law may abate. If labor does not respond in generous and patriotic measure to these appeals the sentiment for congressional action will soon revive.

Dangerous "Entertainment"

"Entertainment" is hardly the proper description of that feature of the United Service Organization's program for Thursday evening at Fort Devens in which a hypnotist will experiment with mass mesmerism of soldiers. Already the hypnotist engaged for this exhibition is reported to have put eighteen men to sleep at one time in similar displays at other camps.

In an era when mass mesmerism has played so great a part in enslaving nations, its practice among soldiers in training to fight for freedom is at least anomalous. The sinister nature of hypnotism is not sufficiently understood either by those who submit to it or those who practice it. If it were, it would not be passed off as a subject to be lightly regarded, as it has been among some of the officers and men at the camps, and as it may be by well-intentioned organizers of Army shows.

The exhibition announced for Thursday evening represents mesmerism in one of its relatively mild forms, to which the average person may find no reason to object. But one of the dangers of mesmerism is the fact that it appears in those very forms which do not immediately antagonize but rather anaesthetize its potential victims. Its practice, or submission to its practice, is the reverse of recreation. It can do soldiers no good and may do them much harm. The U. S. O. should eschew such experiments in its programs.

British Party Programs

The political differences which divide nations in time of peace do not vanish as if by magic on the coming of war. But it is remarkable how the fact of party co-operation has produced a really co-operative spirit in Great Britain and has taken the sting out of what remains of party controversy.

The report on the War and Peace Problems of Reconstruction which was issued by the National Executive of the Labor Party is a considered statement about Labor's present and future policy; but there is not a provocative word in it, and there is little in it that might not be discussed calmly at a round-table meeting of broadminded Conservatives and Liberals.

True, the authors re-affirm their traditional Socialist doctrines, urging that the nation must own and operate the essential instruments of production. But in this moment of war when the nation does actually control the essential instruments of production, this proposition seems less formidable than once it did, especially as the report goes on to condemn a "regimented bureaucracy," and points out that the Party does not believe that any single model of control will serve, and that "method should be adapted to function." In any case it seeks "no acquisition of property without just compensation."

That there has ceased to be a burning issue between moderate Socialists and realistic property-owners is illustrated by an article written by that powerful captain of industry, Mr. Samuel Courtauld, who insists that "Government control has come to stay," and that only a Government is capable of planning industry on a nation-wide scale. If it comes to that, Sir Kingsley Wood, the Conservative Chancellor of the Exchequer, pointed out in his Budget speech that the financial and economic controls which have been imposed by the Government during the war will be needed at the conclusion of hostilities not less than now.

Even in regard to primary doctrines the parties no longer speak different languages, though the stress may not be the same. Most of the practical measures advocated by the Labor Party might receive assent from men of any other party. For the present it is concerned with the defeat of the enemy and building the ground-plan of peace. For the future, it demands the "Four Freedoms" at home and abroad, and measures for the rebuilding of Britain, the provision of full employment, better educational opportunity for all, extension of the social services, and in general a "planned society." For the period of the war it does not regard itself as entitled to press for any measures on party grounds, and for post-war world reconstruction its avowed aim is to discover appropriate institutions "by consent."

Today the parties are actually co-operating, and use the language of co-operation. Each at the moment is in the mood to make its distinctive contribution to a common program rather than to make its own program the starting point of political conflict. Whether this spirit will survive the war remains to be seen, but it is operative today. It affords something on which to build.

Our Readers Say—

Democracy—"Not an Easy Way of Life"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

What democracy should mean to the individual is clearly indicated by Bruce Hutchison in an article entitled, "Look, This Is Us," in Maclean's Magazine, Toronto, for April 15. Mr. Hutchison speaks of and to Canadians, but his words can be applied with equal force to the United States. He says in part:

"In this country we have treated political democracy as if it were an electrical clock which, once started, would run forever. . . .

"Democracy is seen to be not an easy way of life, but the most difficult way of all; not a system to operate automatically by itself, but a system which must be supported, changed and improved all the time, and perhaps reconstructed every generation or so. It is a mistake to assume that our democracy is safe without our help, our intelligence, our active participation."

Taking up then the question of politics as a corollary, Mr. Hutchison adds:

"Politics to us has been a thing apart, a kind of distant priestcraft with its own practitioners and mysteries, not for the understanding of the common man. We have been too busy with our individual fortunes to worry much about our joint fortunes, the fortunes of society.

"No longer are politics a minor aspect of our life, to be subordinated to the ordinary concerns of private business. They have become the core and center of life from which everything stems. We must master the State or it will crush us. We must make politics work better or life under its hand will become intolerable. All of us must go into politics for self-preservation. . . .

"The things wrong with Canada are not the superficial things usually mentioned—not just the economic system, or the political system, or the errors of a few men, nothing as simple as that. The things that are wrong with Canada are simply the things that are wrong with you and me." PHILIP KING

New York

"No Surrender to Hate"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial titled "No Surrender to Hate" expresses surprise and regret that a training school in London for British assault troops has embarked upon a campaign of brutalization as preparation of its soldiers.

Whether America's armies are thus trained, I do not know. But the civilian population is being debauched and inflamed by the constant stream of hate, distortion and vilification that emanates from the cinema, the radio and the press. Movies such as "The Beast of Berlin," repulsive cartoons and inflammatory propaganda are doing their part to incite unreasoning hatred. Whether we win or lose the war, this campaign will leave lasting scars on the character and minds of the impressionable, particularly the young. As an instance, some children were recently caught torturing a Dachshund puppy because, they said, it was German and therefore evil. The teachings of their elders had borne fruit.

We have little faith in our cause if we must resort to such things. Cannot we start a campaign for decency? E. V. G.

Washington

"U-Boat Base in Canal Zone"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In reviewing the February Christian Science Monitors I came across an item, "U-Boat Base in Canal Zone?" which I had overlooked in my first reading.

In the November number of The Readers' Digest for 1940, there is an article titled, "Caribbean Snoop Cruise," written by Leicester Hemingway and Anthony Jenkinson, the two young men who made the cruise. The names of stations where they found Germans storing fuel oil are given, and there is also a map showing their exact location. If this was an authentic experience, and I thought it was when I read the article, it should furnish a very definite clue for those who are trying to find the sources of submarine fueling. JESSIE B. MONTGOMERY

Conway, Ark.

To Defeat the Axis

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I would like to make a special comment about your broad and liberal writer, R. H. Markham. His article "Is America's Negro Population Whole-Heartedly Behind Effort to Defeat Axis?" was of much interest. It was a frank outline of the colored U. S. A. war ideas.

We must be united now to win the world-wide freedom, which a rightful and just democracy only can, must and will give to all. L. J. H.

Cambridge, Mass.

"Fight for Right"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In response to the President's request for a name for the war, I am submitting, "The Fight for Right."

If fight we must
Then fight we will
"In God we trust"
Our motto still.

As a war slogan, I suggest, "We fight for right." (MRS.) EDITH RICH HOLWAY

Lakeland, Fla.

"Cut-the-Lobbyists Club"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Let's ask Congressmen to vote as they think best on issues vital to our national life, disregarding all lobbyists and pressure groups. Let's urge them to join a Cut-the-Lobbyists Club. Congressmen would probably welcome such an expression of public opinion and not even high Government officials could criticize such activities. It should clear up this atmosphere of accusation and counter-accusation and allow sincerity and truth to emerge. C. EDWARD GRAVES

Arcata, Calif.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Highway vs. Skyway

Mr. Burton Wakes Up

Mr. Burton found himself more annoyed every minute. Something was happening which hadn't happened to him in a long time. He hadn't made any mistake, he knew. This was the service station he had always driven into when he came through this town. He carefully marked and remembered the good stations—the clean ones, where everything was done for him quickly, and with no high pressure.

Now something had gone wrong. The young man filling his car with oil had had it up on the hoist for ten minutes and still hadn't put any oil in. He hadn't even taken the cap off to let the old oil drain. He was, at the moment, busy talking with a couple of young loafers his own age who had driven in in a "hopped-up jeep." Mr. Burton at least knew the language the young men use.

He sauntered over by the three young men, and casually remarked that he'd like to have his car as soon as possible. He was on his way—

"Yessir," the young attendant answered briskly, moving away, "I'll fix it right up."

But he didn't. Someone drove in to ask a direction, and the young man got out a map and told him which way his destination was, and how far. Mr. Burton put himself in the young man's way again, not saying anything, just letting himself be seen. The young man gave him an almost frightened look and went to the car and took off the oil cap, letting the oil drain. In quick succession, he brought out five cans of oil, and tried to dodge around the side of the station to the spot where his two friends were waiting. But seeing Mr. Burton standing by, he made oblique passage again into the station. He began thumbing through a large card index file. Mr. Burton had seen this file before. He stuck his head into the station.

"Five quarts," Mr. Burton said.

The young man jumped, startled, but immediately went out and started opening the cans.

* * *

Mr. Burton took a slight stroll around the station yard. It was littered with scraps of metal, old papers, bags, and a few old tires, including a couple of bicycle tires. From being one of the cleanest and neatest stations Mr. Burton had ever remembered, it had become one of the dirtiest and most cluttered. Mr. Burton walked back to the hoist, where the young man was just finishing. But when the young man turned the air throttle to let the hoist down, it didn't budge. He tried twice again, with the same result.

"Could it go the other way?" Mr. Burton asked.

The young man tried it and the hoist started down. The young man grinned sheepishly, but still looked scared.

"Yessir," he said, "I guess it does."

Another car came onto the lot to be filled with gas before Mr. Burton could get his own car backed over to the gas pumps, so he sat there a moment, fuming a little mentally at the added delay, while the young man filled it with gas. It was a car from the middle south, filled with half a dozen children and their parents, and there seemed to be no hurry on the part of any of them as they piled out and scattered to the four corners of the station. Mr. Burton could see that the young station attendant was distressed, for he hustled through the business of filling the car with gas, trying the oil and water, and then cleaning the windshield. But long after he had finished these chores, and had brought the people their change, the car still stood there. The young attendant stood shifting from one foot to the other, looking from time to time at Mr. Burton in a worried manner. Mr. Burton, resolved not to help him, looked as stern as he knew how to look.

When he could stand it no longer, Mr. Burton signaled for the young attendant to come over to him.

"Will you please ask them if they will move their car sufficiently for me to get my car to the pumps?" Mr. Burton asked, measuring his words.

"Yessir," the young attendant said, and ran off to do Mr. Burton's bidding.

It was the first view of the young attendant Mr. Burton had had in the light. The young man's face and hands were smeared with grease, his hair was disheveled, and that almost frightened look was still in his eyes. But something else had caught Mr. Burton's eye. Something much more important to his peace of mind. The young man's cheeks and chin were covered with a very fine down. Even through the grease and dirt it was quite apparent that the young man had not yet found it necessary to stroke a razor over his face.

Why, Mr. Burton thought, he's—young! He's not even a young man; he's little more than a boy. Mr. Burton remembered the way the young man's voice had gone up and down the scale with those repeated "Yessirs!"

And then he remembered something else. He remembered that he had been almost unconsciously aware that a great many station attendants who had waited on his car lately had been of this age. He remembered that there had been an increasing number of young boys hanging around nearly all the stations he visited these days. And now Mr. Burton suddenly knew why. They were looking for jobs left vacant by men called up by the draft.

* * *

Mr. Burton felt better. Give them time, he thought, and they'll do it as well or better than the ones who went away. Give them credit, anyway, for trying—and not crying about their mistakes—he thought. Let 'em shoulder it, and get the feel of it, and gain confidence from their own efforts, he thought, as this young stripling was doing in this very station.

And so Mr. Burton "harrumphed" in a friendly manner when the lad brought him his change, and clucked encouragingly, and smiled widely.

"You've got a good job, and you're going to be good at it," Mr. Burton said before he drove out. "Don't let anyone scare you. You do your work, and everything else will take care of itself," Mr. Burton said, and wished he could have thought of something to say that would not have sounded so superior and patronizing.

But it didn't seem to matter. The scared look had gone out of the lad's eyes, and he grinned widely.

"Oh, yessir!" he said. "I mean, no sir, they won't scare me. I like it—I mean I like this job! I'm sure sorry you had to wait so long, Mister!"

But Mr. Burton wasn't sorry. He considered that it had been worth quite a bit to him just to wake up and see what was going on in the world around him, if only for ten minutes. F. D.

The Wide Horizon

Stalin and His Neighbors

By Prof. Wassily Leontieff, Sr.

Looking at Joseph Stalin's May Day order of the day in retrospect, two points stand out:

First, the Soviet leader is supremely confident of the outcome of the war.

Second, Russia's peace aims in regard to her postwar western boundary remain the same as before.

Stalin's forthright language left no doubt of his conviction that the Red Army was gaining in power while Germany was growing weaker and that 1942 could be the year of decision. The second point can be traced to these two paragraphs from his speech:

"More than ten months have passed since the day when the German fascist aggressor treacherously attacked our country, robbing and destroying our towns and villages, killing and wounding the civil population of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, White Russia, the Ukraine and Moldavia.

"Comrades! We are fighting the war for our country! For justice and freedom! We have no aim of seizing foreign territory or conquering foreign peoples. Our aim is clear and honorable. We want to free our Soviet land from the German fascist beasts. We want to free our brother Ukrainians, Moldavians, White Russians, Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians and Karelians from the insults to which they have been subjected."

* * *

In some interpretations of Stalin's May Day speech, surprise was expressed at the omission of reference to the Poles from these two paragraphs. But there was nothing surprising about it.

The Soviet leader was alluding specifically to the territories and peoples formerly included in Russian territory and by omitting mention of the Poles in this connection he was reaffirming Moscow's previously announced support of an independent Poland.

Earlier in the speech he acknowledged Poland's right to freedom when he said:

"Comrades, more than two years have passed since the day when the German fascist aggressors dragged Europe into war, conquered the freedom-loving peoples of the European Continent: France, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, Poland, Yugoslavia and Greece, sucking the blood out of them so as to enrich German bankers."

Stalin has obligated himself to liberate the peoples of the three Baltic States which, at least formally by their votes, voluntarily joined the Soviet Union prior to Germany's invasion of Russian territory, and the Karelians who live in the Lake Ladoga section between Russia and Finland.

Most of the Karelians were Russian citizens prior to the Soviet-Finnish war of 1939. The Moldavians are residents of the former Russian Province of Bessarabia, which Rumania ceded to Moscow.

Stalin has repeatedly made clear his intention to restore these peoples to the Soviet family. In his speech commemorating the twenty-fourth anniversary of the Russian Revolution on Nov. 6, 1941, he said:

Germany has taken "a large part of the Ukraine, White Russia, Moldavia, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, and a number of other parts of our country."

* * *

It cannot be denied, however, that in arranging the peace, fixing of boundaries between Russia, Poland, and Germany will constitute a serious and complicated problem.

This question of a frontier between Russia and Poland was the most difficult point in the discussions between Moscow and the Polish Government-in-exile, before the agreement of July 30, 1941. The problem was left in abeyance 'until victory over Hitlerism."

When Russia occupied Eastern Poland, the territory was populated mostly by Russians, White Russians and Ukrainians, not by Poles. It was a district which during the discussion leading up to the Treaty of Versailles, Lord Curzon had advocated ceding to Russia. But after the Russian-Polish war of 1922 the Treaty of Riga gave it to Poland.

A Polish army, comprising mainly Polish prisoners in Russia, is fighting against Hitler. Moscow is said to have agreed to let this Polish army enter Poland first when the Germans are driven back across the border.

If one agrees with the viewpoint that the existence of very small countries is not desirable for political and economic reasons, the three Baltic countries, which were independent between the two wars, may have to choose between Russia and Germany.

Most of the people of these countries would prefer the former, in spite of the difficulties which Soviet rule might bring. The German minorities were removed to Germany by Hitler himself before Russian occupation. But there is also the possibility of federation among small independent nations.

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